

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 45 of 1914.]

# REPORT

ON

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th November 1914.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st April 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayn Besborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anjuli" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
8	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
10	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Gupta; Hindu, Baidya	1,000
11	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin, age 49 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	600
13	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
14	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	300
15	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 60 years.	700
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	6,000
19	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	.....	.....
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 54 years.	500
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Tareprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	300
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ..	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 43 years	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	150

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
27	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	690
28	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
29	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
30	"Bankura Darpan" (N)	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years.	453
31	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
32	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	600
33	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 43 years.	12,000
34	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
35	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 43 years.	1,700
36	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
37	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
38	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	350
39	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
40	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kahetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	800
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
42	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
43	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	900
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
46	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
47	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660
48	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu; Kayastha.	800
49	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
50	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
51	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
52	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
53	"Chhatra" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Sasibhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 43 years.	500

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	.....	450
55	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
56	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
57	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
58	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
59	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
60	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
61	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vibari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	300
62	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
63	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
64	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
65	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
66	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
67	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
68	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
69	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
70	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
71	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	100
72	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
73	"Grihaastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
74	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
75	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit: Hindu, Brahmin.	100
76	"Sri Gauranga Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
77	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	900
78	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarker, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	200
79	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavvathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
80	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 8 others.	28,000
81	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
82	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	200	110
83	"Islam-Abha" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000	111
84	"Islam-Rabi" (N)	Mymensingh ...	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700	112
85	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 55 years.	700	113
86	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300	114
87	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagehi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	690	115
88	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N)	Murshidabad ...	Weekly	.....	....	116
89	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300	117
90	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600	118
91	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500	119
92	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	About 2,000	120
93	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000	121
94	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	350	122
95	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500	123
96	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100	124
97	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150	125
98	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500	126
99	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500	127
100	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Upendra Nath Mittra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	750	128
101	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna ...	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350	129
102	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta, ...	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000	130
103	"Ksristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 50 years.	500	131
104	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500	132
105	"Mahajan Bandha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400	133
106	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	200	134
107	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500	135
108	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas	300	136
109	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200	137

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		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
200	110	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Monthly ...	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
1,000	111	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	2,000
700	112	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
700	113	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
at 300	114	"Manasi" (F) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
	115	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
690	116	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600
300	117	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,700
600	118	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,360
500	119	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
out 2,000	120	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
2,000	121	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ...	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
350	122	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
500	123	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 31 years.	500
100	124	"Nitya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	700
150	125	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
500	126	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
500	127	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
750	128	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
£50	129	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Sris Chandra Ray, Kayastha; age about 50 years.	500
1,000	130	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ..	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 50 years.	500
500	131	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
500	132	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
500	133	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
400	134	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	200
200	135	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
500	136	"Pantha" (F) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
300	137	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
138	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	4,000	169
139	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400	170
140	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170	171
141	"Prasajapati" (P) ...	Do ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750	172
142	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200	173
143	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000	174
144	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800	175
145	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala, age 44 years.	575	176
146	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506	177
147	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500	178
148	"Prativan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500	179
149	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 65 years.	5,000	180
150	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransaukar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300	181
151	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200	182
152	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300	183
153	"Rajdut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500	184
154	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400	185
155	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansl.	500	186
156	"Ratanakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 23 years.	200	187
157	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhur, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	500	188
158	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 32 years.	200	189
159	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 46 years.	3,000	190
160	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 49 years.	1,800	191
161	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 60 years.	500	192
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	3,000	193
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kabitra Mohan Gupta ...	300	194
164	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700	195
165	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450	196
166	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300	197
167	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 60 years.	700	198
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200	199

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
4,000	169	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	300
1,400	170	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 46 years.	400
170	171	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	300
750	172	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
300	173	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age 60 years.	400
1,000	174	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly ...	Jatindra Nath Datta ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 29 years.	About 300
300	175	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Do. ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
575	176	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	500
506	177	"Sansar Subrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	400
500	178	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	300
500	179	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey ; age 67 years ...	200
5,000	180	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	400
300	181	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	400
200	182	"Saurabha" ..	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
300	183	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200
500	184	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey ; age 56 years ...	125
400	185	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000
500	186	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500
200	187	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
500	188	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
500	189	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
200	190	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400
3,000	191	"Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300
1,800	192	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 31 years.	600
500	193	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000
3,000	194	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 30 years.	1,000
300	195	"Subrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha ...	.....
700	196	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
450	197	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300
300	198	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>						
199	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500	228
200	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 30 years.	200	229
201	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300	230
202	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500	231
203	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500	232
204	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300	233
205	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 40 years.	500	234
206	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600	235
207	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 52 years.	300	236
208	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500	237
209	"Theatre" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 36 years.	10,000	238
210	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,350	
211	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	100	239
212	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years		240
213	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	1,000	241
214	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	150	
215	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500	242
216	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000	243
217	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	300	244
218	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100	245
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.	900	246
220	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	400	247
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500	248
222	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakuria, Hindu, Kayastha; age 52 years.	700	249
223	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000	250
224	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.	6,000	251
225	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.	750	252
226	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.	300	253
<i>English-Bengali.</i>						
227	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300	254

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Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>English-Bengali - concluded.</i>				
500	228	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	G. O. Basu ...	600
200	229	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
300	230	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years.	500
500	231	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
4,500	232	"Fratern" ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	200
300	233	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
500	234	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
600	235	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 38 years.	300
300	236	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
2,500	237	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta ..	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray ...	1,200
10,000	238	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500
1,350		<i>Garó.</i>				
100	239	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta ..	Monthly	E. G. Phillips ...	550
	240	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	D. McDonald ...	400
1,000	241	"Agraval" ...	Do. ...	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	200
150		<i>Hindi.</i>				
1,500	242	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ..	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
3,000 to 10,000	243	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
300	244	"Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
100	245	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
900	246	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
400	247	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
500	248	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
700	249	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
2,000	250	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
6,000	251	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zedik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
750		<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
300	252	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
		<i>Persian.</i>				
300	253	"Habul-Matin" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000

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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
254	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
255	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
256	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidya Bhusan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
257	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
258	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
259	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
260	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	2,000
261	Do. (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abdul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	.....
262	"Resslut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
263	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
264	"Negare Baam" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Uriya.</i>					
265	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
266	"Utkal Varta"	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

N. B.—(N) stands for newspapers and (P) stands for periodicals.



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Indian Newspapers, as it stood on 1st April 1914.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Risalat" (N) ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
2	"Safir" (N) ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	.....	.....

No. 261, "Al Hilal" (N) (Daily), suspended.



William W. and others vs. The State of New York  
1881

Name of Defendant	Residence	Where born	Date of Birth
John W. Smith	New York	New York	Jan. 1, 1845
John W. Smith	New York	New York	Jan. 1, 1845

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th October, writing on the position of Persia in this war, says :—

HABLUL MATIN.  
Persian Edition.  
Oct. 26th, 1914.

One of the experts says that Persia may profit by this war to the extent to which Belgium has lost in wealth and prosperity. One of the politicians says : "In the political world to sit with folded hands in the hope of the righteousness of the Power that professes to be righteous produces nothing but shame. Politicians should always watch for the opportune time when they can demand their rights." Even this watchfulness and alertness in the political world goes for nothing in these days of diplomacy. The *Times* wrote after the Russo-Japanese war :—"To-day Russia is not that Russia which we should dread." We too say very softly and confidentially to Persian statesmen, "For another thirty years Europe will not be that Europe at the sound of whose name we should shake. We should to-day acquire some of our rights by diplomatic means."

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

2. Referring to the alleged refusal of the jailor of the Presidency Jail to allow the brother of Upendra Nath Sen, one of the accused in the Arms Theft case, to interview him in the jail under the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October writes :—

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

Upendra Nath's brother brought the circumstance to the Magistrate's notice and said that the jailor had refused to let him have the interview under orders from the C. I. D. Has the police or the jailor the right to disobey the Magistrate's order? Let us wait and see what course the affair takes.

3. Babu Kalicharan Acharyya writes to the *Sansodhini* [Chittagong] of the 23rd October contradicting the allegations made by the *Jyoti* against the attending priests at the temple of Kalachand Thakur (*vide* weekly report dated the 24th October, page 1118, paragraph 11). The writer says that the priests never extort any money from pilgrims who, of course, generally pay them something for Puja voluntarily.

SANSODHINI,  
Oct. 23rd, 1914.

4. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st October says :—  
It has been proposed to raise a corp of civic guard in Calcutta. We support the proposal. But the authorities should be careful in selecting men for the force.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

5. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 1st November writes :—  
An allegation has recently been made against the Inspector of the Munshiganj Police by two eminently respectable Musalmans of Nawagaon village in the thana of Munshiganj, named Salimudi Sarkar and Abu Sarkar. The allegations are that documents were snatched away in connection with a search without a warrant, and that a false report was submitted to Government to the effect that these men had been convicted in connection with a jute case, though, as a fact, they had been let off. The public will be eager to hear what comes of these charges. We shall be happy to hear that they have been proved to be unfounded.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 1st, 1914.

6. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 19th October writes :—  
We have complained about the inefficiency of the police of Noakhali more than once, but it is a pity that so far nothing should have been done to improve them. Thefts and murders have become very frequent in the district and the inability of the police to catch the offenders has emboldened criminals. We ask the Government to see for themselves what a large number of crimes go undetected every year and to take the necessary steps to rid the district of the evil-doers.

NOAKHALI,  
SAMMILANI,  
Oct. 19th, 1914.



MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

7. The Mir Sahebs of village Kalsur-Chandkati under the Deganga thana within the Baraset subdivision of the 24-Parganas district, says the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October, have written to us complaining that the Sub-Inspector of the Deganga thana has ordered them through the village chaukidar not to slaughter cows this year on the occasion of the Bakr-Id. If this complaint be true, we want to know the Sub-Inspector's reasons for issuing such an order, for the Mir Sahebs of Chandkati have been killing cows on the Bakr-Id day for many generations. If it is the intention of the Sub-Inspector merely to interfere with the religious rites of the Musalmans, we pray the District Magistrate and the Subdivisional Officer to look to the matter and save the good name of the British Government for justice and catholicity from being tarnished by the action of a Sub-Inspector of Police.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

8. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November refers to a case reported by the Faridpur correspondent of the *Engulee* as follows:—

"Repression of dacoits."  
A gang of dacoits lately attacked the house of a well-to-do inhabitant of Kankanpur railway station in Faridpur. Babu Sarat Chandra Dutta, a member of the local District Samiti and an earnest swadeshi worker, accompanied by three village youths and armed with a pistol, confronted the dacoits and shot one of them down. When he fired his pistol again, the dacoits fled. They were chased and two more of them were wounded during flight by further shots fired by Sarat Babu.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

9. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November says:—

The Forbes Case. A very important case came up for decision in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday in the last week. Martin Forbes was the accused in this case. Mr. Forbes is an Inspector in the employ of the Port Trust, Bombay. The other day he beat a Dock cooly so severely that he died in consequence. The cooly's fault was that he had placed a bundle of silk in a wrong position. It was said in court on behalf of Mr. Martin that man's death was not due to any fault on his part. His spleen was enlarged and he met his death on account of the rupture of his spleen. The Court accepted this statement and the Magistrate wrote in his decision that death resulted from the rupture of the spleen. The Magistrate, in spite of this finding, however, fined him Rs. 25. It is useless to comment upon this. We do not know whether the attention of the Bombay Government will be drawn to this curious judgment.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October draws the attention of the Government of Bombay to the above case. "Rupture of the spleen again." The trying Magistrate's judgment was based on Dr. Powell's evidence in which the doctor said that the deceased's spleen was so fragile that a "gentle push" would burst it. The Magistrate ought, however, to have considered that if the cooly's spleen was really so fragile, how could he regularly do hard physical labour? A great injustice has been done in the case, and it behoves the Bombay Government to take steps to remedy it.

BASUMATI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

11. Referring to the same case the *Basumati* of the 31st October writes:—

A case of spleen rupture in Madras. During the trial it came out that the deceased's spleen was ruptured. The Magistrate has inflicted a fine of Rs. 25 on Forbes. This judgment has struck us dumb. Is this justice? Every European ought to know that the friable spleens of Indians get ruptured at the merest touch of the European's foot. What right had Forbes to kick the man? He might have dismissed him. He draws a big salary and can easily pay down a sum of Rs. 25. So, though this fine may be punishment in the eye of the law, it is no punishment for the murder he caused by his rashness. We trust the Government of Bombay will appeal against this sentence.



12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October draws the attention of the Madras Government to the above case. "Rupture of spleen again"—The charge against the accused person was first one of homicide. But subsequently it was changed to one of simple hurt. The judge was a saheb-magistrate. The accused pleaded not guilty, but his pleader prayed for the favourable consideration of the court. The decision of the magistrate should be appealed against in the interest of the good name of British rule for justice and impartiality.

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th October writes:—

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

"Extension of local Self-Government in the Mufassal."

The various arguments in favour of splitting up the district of Mymensingh have been repeatedly controverted in these columns. One of the newest of these is that there is soon to be a development of self-government in the mufassal areas in Bengal, and unless the districts are small, it will not be possible for the District Magistrate to exercise efficient supervision over it. To that the reply is that self-government will not be worth the name if Magistrates are to exercise rigid control over it. The light measure of control which is all that is necessary can easily be exercised by the Magistrate of a big district or by a special assistant to the Magistrate appointed for the purpose. Furthermore, the control over District Boards, Local Boards and Municipalities should be exercised not by the District Magistrate, but by a Local Government Board. The official argument against it is that in the District Magistrate is concentrated all the local powers of the executive and so he should control local self-government as well. To that the reply is, that the District Magistrate's authority must be curbed if the Government is to move with the spirit of the times. The public do not yet know on what lines a development of local self-government in the mufassal in Bengal is proposed. We understand, however, that it is the intention to place both local self-government and chaukidari work in the hands of the same committee. This is alarming. It will mean that, at least so far as regards chaukidari work, the members of the committee will have to be subservient to the police. Considering the ill-repute of the police, good men will not consent to act under their control. The effect will be that the same class of selfish people who now seek to aggrandise themselves by becoming presidents of panchayets will get control of local self-government work. Moreover, there is naturally a chance of powers being abused if a single committee is to be charged with police, educational and medical work. It will create dissensions among the villagers, and the result will be to discredit our fitness for self-government. Let Government publish its proposals and consult the public on them.

14. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October writes:—

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st 1914.

"The health of Bengal."

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the last year shows an increase in the number of deaths in the province. The cause of this increase is nothing but fever and cholera. From the report we see that while Chittagong is now much less malarious than before, Malda, Dinajpore and Jalpaiguri have undergone a change for the worse. We are glad to find that Major Fry and Dr. Bentley have been deputed to investigate the causes of malaria. We hope that their investigations will be successful. Infant mortality has increased inordinately, especially in Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur, though in previous years it was in Calcutta alone where such used to be the case. It must be admitted that the Government are doing all they can to rid the province of malaria; and the public should also do their share of the duty. As we have said more than once before, pure drinking water and proper drainage are the first necessities of rural areas.

15. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th October writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

"The terrible problem in Bengal—Malaria in Bengal."

It appears that in spite of all the efforts of our benevolent Government, the ravages of malaria in Bengal are showing no signs of decrease. The



authorities in despair have stopped almost all their preventive efforts. This is calculated to cause public despair. Could not the experiment successful in Italy, both in preventing malaria and promoting fertility of the soil, be tried in this country? Government has spent large funds on these preventive measures. Let it continue these efforts in a selected area, and sooner or later success is bound to result. It cannot be that what has been accomplished in Italy and in Panama cannot be accomplished in India under the auspices of an enlightened Government like that of the British. It will not do for Government to give up the task in despair.

Continuing, the *Dainik Chandrika* of the 28th October writes:—

Government has already done its part and will go on doing it. It is necessary that our educated compatriots should actively co-operate with Government in this work, by teaching scientific principles of hygiene to their illiterate fellow-citizens. Cheap vernacular publications might be prepared, inculcating the necessity of keeping the neighbourhood of village houses clean and open to light and air, the drainage channels unobstructed, the tanks unpolluted, and so forth. Village zamindars might form committees of the leading residents of each locality and, by raising subscriptions, get these simple sanitary works executed. Such popular co-operation will set the officials free to undertake the larger sanitary works, like the drainage of silted-up rivers, and the like.

BIRBHUMVASI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

16. The *Birbhumvasi* [Rampur Hat] of the 29th October writes that a severe epidemic of malaria has broken out in Birbhum. Some people say that railways

"Wailings."

are the cause of malaria. But there are many places in Birbhum where no railway lines exist, and yet they have become hot-beds of that disease. There are villages in which almost everybody has been stricken with the disease, and as most of them are cultivators there will be a total failure of this season's crop. True, in some thanas arrangements have been made for the free distribution of quinine, but as this charity does not always reach distant villages, the paper asks the Government to appoint a number of medical officers who will move from village to village and give medical help to the inhabitants.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

17. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th October writes that the subdivisions of Jamalpore and Tangail have become very malarious and that unless the District Board clear up the jungles and improve the drainage system, these places will soon be depopulated. This will also be a means of affording work to the starving labourers of the localities. The paper also asks the local public to do all they can to better the sanitation of their villages.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

18. This year, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta], malaria is raging with unusual virulence in the Burdwan district.

"Malaria in Burdwan."

Want of good drainage and wholesome drinking water and overgrowth of jungle are responsible for this. It is to be extremely regretted that the District Board is entirely indifferent to the matter.

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October, referring to the scheme of constructing a system of underground drainage in Dacca town at a cost of 25 lakhs of rupees, says that the Dacca Municipality can pay at most 5 lakhs of rupees for the work. If the remaining 20 lakhs have to be paid by the Government, it will have to suspend many useful works in other directions. Dacca town also stands in very urgent need of improvement. Some people are suggesting that the scheme should be carried out slowly, and this is perhaps the best thing that can be done under the circumstances.

(f) Questions affecting the Land.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

20. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th October has the following:—  
Settlement operations in Mymensingh.

We appeal to the Government to suspend for the present the trial of Settlement cases under



sections 105 and 106 of the Tenancy Act, for such costly litigation is ruining a large number of raiyats. If the object of the Government be to decide these cases whatever happens, we have nothing to say; but we hope that the Government will give the matter a kind consideration.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

21. The *Sansodhini* [Chittagong] of the 23rd October complains of the absence of the supply of filtered water in many stations on the Assam-Bengal Railway. There are filters in all the stations, but they are mostly without any water. The paper also takes exception to the want of lights in most of the waiting rooms, as, for example, Akhaura.

SANSODHINI,  
Oct. 23rd, 1914.

(h)—*General.*

22. The *Indians*, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October, would have been extremely proud and glad to see a Rajput, Sikh or Pathan commanding the Indian Contingent instead of Sir James Willcocks. We do not believe that this country can no longer produce generals like Man Sing, Jasowant Sing, and so forth. It is only because the British Government have not trained the Indians in the higher military science that we do not see such generals in India nowadays.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

23. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October thanks the authorities in England for allowing Bengalis and other Indians there to join the army as ambulance men and even as soldiers, thus giving them, and specially the Bengalis, who are generally looked upon as cowards, an opportunity to show their courage and manliness.

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October highly applauds the efforts of the Government of the United Provinces to develop the existing industries in the province, but fails to understand how India can drive away German goods from her markets without starting new industries.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

25. While we are glad, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October, at the Government's expression of sympathy with the cause of Indian arts and industries, we are unable to make out what Mr. Leigh meant when he said the other day in Bombay that Government would help Indian arts so far as it can without interfering with free trade. It may be said in an oration that it is possible to protect a weak person without interfering with the activities of a strong person, but in practice it is not possible to do so. All the words of hope which Government has said in favour of the development of Indian arts are vague. We want to be told in plain terms how Government proposes to develop arts and industries in this country without interfering with free trade.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

Although the Indians are behindhand in arts and industries, it cannot be said that they are incapable of developing them. It is only the want of official support which prevents them from taking up the work of development. Is not the present industrial greatness of Western countries due to the support which their Governments rendered to their industries during their infancy? Everyone knows how German beet-sugar captured the Indian market. It is, therefore, necessary for us to know to what extent our Government is prepared to help the cause of arts and industries in our country.

26. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th October writes:—

SRI SRI VISHNUPRIYA-  
O-ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

The prices enquiry. The prices of food-stuffs in the country were rising and the wails from the hungry deafened the ears of the authorities. They took pity and appointed a Committee of Enquiry, their sole panacea for all the ills in the body politic. The committee wandered about the country,



spent much labour and has now produced a report of which only a summary has yet been made public. But its conclusions are really wonderful. It is held that this rise in prices has been beneficial to the country, that but few of the people have been injured thereby, and that the last 20 years have been years of unequalled prosperity for India!!! Perhaps it is a great mercy that the Committee did not add a recommendation that the people who, for these high prices, are wailing out for want of food are hypocrites and should be committed to prison. As signs of the immense prosperity enjoyed by India during the last 20 years, the following facts may perhaps be added:—“(1) During no similar period were famines so frequent, (2) During no similar period did the plague commit such havoc.” What better signs of happiness and prosperity could you have? All praise to the Committee. People had wrong ideas on these subjects in their heads until the Committee kindly made plain these simple truths.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

27. On the same subject the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October writes:—

The prices enquiry.

Since the authorities are persuaded by the report on the enquiry that the rise of prices has benefited most people in the country, most probably the Government of India will not take any steps to lower them.

BASUMATI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 31st October remarks:—

*Ibid.*

It seems that Mr. Dutt has devoted all his splendid intellect to supporting the official currency policy. Many experts have held that Government coined too many rupees some years ago and the prevailing rise in prices is the effect. Mr. Dutt is said to have adduced facts to prove that this theory is utterly wrong. We are eager to see what these facts are, and we do not forget that a brilliant intellect like Mr. Dutt's can achieve the impossible. At the same time, the fact remains that the face-value of the rupee is higher than its intrinsic value. We doubt if it is ever possible to keep up this artificial excess value of the rupee if the supply of rupees in the market is not in defect of the demand.

Mr. Dutt admits that in European countries gold has depreciated in value because the supply is in excess of the demand. It behoves Government in that case to increase the demand for gold by minting gold coins for India. That will tend to reduce gold prices throughout the civilised world and consequently in India as well.

We agree with Mr. Dutt that the development of the credit system has inflated prices, but if the credit system can do that, coins with an inflated value also must admittedly produce the same effect.

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

29. Referring to the Government's Resolution on the Report on Mr. K. L. Dutt's prices enquiry, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] on the 31st October says:—

*Ibid.*

At last the mountain has given birth to a mouse. No amount of enquiry by commissions or speechification from the platforms of congresses or conferences will reduce the high price of rice.

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

30. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th October thinks that the exclusion of the Press from the sittings of the Committee of Enquiry into the Budge-Budge Riot is likely to create unnecessary panic among the public.

“The Committee of Enquiry into the Budge-Budge Riot.”

31. Referring to the decision of the Budge-Budge Committee to hold its sittings *in camera*, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October says:—

*Ibid.*

We hope, however, that the Committee will make arrangements for taking the deposition of really impartial and independent-minded men.

DARSAN,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

32. While expressing its satisfaction at the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the *Komagata Maru* affair, the *Darsan* [Calcutta] of the 30th October is sorry that the

Press will be excluded from the sittings of the enquiry. The Budge-Budge riot has given rise to all sorts of bazaar rumours. As such false stories do much mischief and create panic among the masses, the paper says that it would have been better if the enquiry had been open to the representatives of the Press which could then allay the panic and silence the gossips. However, the Government must have its own reasons for holding the



enquiry in secret, and so the paper does not think it proper to take exception to it.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October says:—

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

"The Committee of Enquiry into the Budge-Budge Riot."

Since Lord Hardinge's purpose in appointing the Committee to enquire into the *Komagata Maru* affair is to know the real truth about it, the proceedings of the Committee should best be published in newspapers. This will satisfy the public more than a final official "Communique."

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October asks if the Budge-

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

"A Sikh's reply—matter for the *Komagata Maru* enquiry."

Budge Committee should not take the evidence of the Sikh, a member of the *Komagata Maru* party, who has written a letter from Jullundhur to the *Statesman* newspaper saying in reply to a correspondent that an investigation was conducted on the party for three days after its arrival at Diamond Harbour, and that no trouble arose during this investigation or immediately after its conclusion.

35. The *Prabashi* [Calcutta] for Kartik, 1321 B.S., commenting on the

PRABASHI,  
Kartik, 1321 B.S.

"The fate of the *Komagata Maru* passengers."

recent *Komagata Maru* incident at Budge-Budge deplors the action of the Government which led to the severe oppression of the ill-fated Sikh passengers. The passengers of the ship went to Canada to earn their livelihood, but they were not allowed to land. There they did not show any sign of excitement; they did not kill anybody; nor was any of them killed. But a worse fate awaited them in their own country. When they returned to Budge-Budge they killed some men, and many of them were also killed. That was not all. Most of them were arrested, while others are hiding themselves to avoid arrest.

The paper praises the statesmanship and spirit of sympathy of Lord Hardinge through whose influence the ill-fated passengers escaped harassment in Canada and who provided for their free passage to their native land.

But it strongly criticises the conduct of the Government in deciding that the landing of the Sikhs in Calcutta was undesirable. There was nothing known against these Sikhs prior to the Budge-Budge riot. Thousands of Kabulis and Peshwaris are coming every year to Bengal on their money-lending and cloth-selling business. They are notorious for their oppressive treatment of the timid people of the country and make serious riots. But Government has not yet considered any of them as undesirable. The Government would have done well to let the Sikhs land in Calcutta where they would have passed unnoticed among the vast population of the city. The Canada affair had been sufficiently ventilated in the papers and the presence of the Sikhs in Calcutta would have led to no serious result. Then, again, it was a serious blunder to entrust the arrangement for repatriating the passengers to the hands of the Punjab and Bengal officials. The proper course would have been to depute a Sikh leader to the landing place who could have explained the situation and the intention of the Government better than the officials who are accustomed to behave in a high-handed manner towards Indians. The Sikhs also might have formed a biased opinion about Government officials generally as a result of their bitter experience in Canada. The paper is not convinced that the Sikhs alone were in the wrong. The Police Commissioner has said in his evidence that the bags and baggages were searched but not their persons. But the official report says that they used guns, swords, daggers and *lathis*. If all the firearms were revolvers it was possible that a few could have been kept concealed on the persons of the passengers. But if any guns were actually used they were not likely to be concealed in any way. Moreover a gun or a sword could not be kept concealed under the scanty dress worn by the Sikhs. Neither was it likely that the police allowed them to keep arms knowingly. Moreover those poor people who were on the point of starvation from shortness of funds and were being brought home with Government help and money were not likely to have anything to pay for arms. It should be enquired where they got money for the purchase of arms, where they bought them and which party used arms when and in what circumstances.

The official account says that the Sikhs were suddenly excited and fired. But it is not in the least clear why they got excited. It is likely that their



minds were not composed after their sad experience in Canada. But when sixty of them went into the special train under Sir William Duke's order it may be fairly argued that the rest were also of the same temper of mind.

It is possible that the Sikhs were excited owing to the rude behaviour of some one among the railway officials or police officials or constables, who are generally known to exasperate people by their wantonly, high-handed conduct. Or they might have entertained the mistaken idea that they were being sent to jail or transported.

The paper finally asks Lord Hardinge to grant those of the Sikhs who are under arrest or are absconding an amnesty and appoint a commission to investigate into the whole matter. They are no *goondas* or inveterate budmashes and have had enough of punishment, even death. Such clemency on His Excellency's part is calculated to allay the widespread discontent in the country. It also asks the Government to remove the doubts caused in people's mind by the statement made by the *Pioneer* that the Bengal Government refused permission to newspapers to publish details of the incident except such as were furnished by the official *communiqués*.

Referring to the probable effect of this incident on the countries abroad it says that the colonies who are already against the Indians will henceforth be inclined to think worse of them. Indians ought to try their best to remove this calumny and the Government would do well to help them in this direction by publishing a report of the inquiry regarding this incident.

MEDINI BANDHAY,  
Oct. 19th, 1914.

3. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapur] of the 19th October writes:—

"The partition of Midnapur." Three years ago there was a talk of partitioning Midnapur and those fatal proposals have again been revived now, only this time, instead of two new districts, there are going to be three. It is to be hoped that Government will not act without paying due consideration to the many arguments adduced by the public against the change three years ago. And let Government say what it has to say in the way of controverting those arguments and justifying the partition.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Oct. 26th, 1914.

37. The following appears in an article written in English which appears

in the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 26th October:—

"The partition of Mymensingh." It is no use arguing now as to the necessity of a partition. After mature and prolonged deliberation the Government has decided to carry out the division, and it ought to be the duty of the people to submit suggestions as to the site of the headquarters of the two new districts to be created and the opening of new subdivisions to the greatest convenience of the people.

As to the headquarters station of the district of Eastern Mymensingh, some place on the river Brahmaputra should be selected. This would offer the advantages of a good supply of water and would afford facilities for the starting of waterworks in the near future. Hossainpur may be suggested as a place suitable for the purpose.

In the central district a subdivision may be opened at Ghosegaon, otherwise known as Sankanda or Fulpur. There is a thana at Fulpur. In the old days there used to be a Munsifi at Ghosegaon which was abolished in 1887. Now the Second Sudder Munsifi of Mymensingh does the civil work of the Fulpur thana. One Deputy Magistrate of the Sadar Subdivision is practically busy in disposing of the criminal cases of the Fulpur thana. A subdivision at Fulpur will go a long way towards conveniencing the litigant public, although it may temporarily raise some opposition from some pleaders and mukhtears who will be affected by it. Mymensingh is a congested town where living is very dear. The opening of a subdivision at Fulpur will open out more residential areas for middle-class gentlemen, many of whom now prefer to live in towns. It will mean the establishment of a High school and a fairly well-equipped dispensary and hospital at Fulpur. The area of the Mymensingh Sadar Local Board is very large, and a Local Board at Fulpur will mean better local self-government in the removal of local needs in the matters of communication, sanitation and water-supply. All these advantages of civilisation the people of the locality will get by a subdivision being opened at Fulpur. The object of the Government is to bring the authorities into closer touch with the people and a subdivision at Fulpur will serve that end very well.



The Government has not yet come to any final decision as to the location of the headquarters station of the district to be created or carved out of the north-western and western part of the present district. In that district, besides Tangail and Jamalpur, there should be another subdivision at Sherpur. It may be said that Sherpur is too close to Jamalpur, being only 10 miles away. But the area of the Sherpur and Nalitabari thanas is very large, extending up to the foot of the Garo Hills. These two thanas may very well be formed into a subdivision. If necessary, a few villages in the eastern part of the Dewangunge thana may be detached from Dewangunge and attached to Sherpur thana.

It will be remembered that there is plenty of case-work at Sherpur as may be inferred from the fact of there being a fairly large number of zamindar honorary magistrates who have got enough work. Besides the Subdivisional Magistrate, there is a second officer at Jamalpur who may be conveniently placed in charge of Sherpur. There is a Munsifi at Sherpur and the location of a sub-treasury will be highly convenient to the public. Oftimes applications are made for the transfer of this or that case from the file of zamindar honorary magistrates on grounds of personal interest. This will no longer be necessary if there be a stipendiary Magistrate in charge of the subdivision of Sherpur. The jurisdiction of the Jamalpur Local Board is also very large and the cause of local self-government will be better served if a subdivision be opened at Sherpur, which will necessarily mean the creation of a Local Board at Sherpur.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October says that illicit dealers in cocaine should be sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment; otherwise the illicit business, which is a very lucrative one, will not be checked. The attention of the Bengal Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th October has learnt from a reliable source that the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler will succeed the Hon'ble Sir William Duke. Is then Mr. Stevenson-Moore, asks the paper, not going to get the post? The *Nayak* also publishes a rumour of the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming's vacating the post of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and being succeeded by Mr. Hughes Buller. There is thus, concludes the paper, going to be a shuffling in the Bengal Secretariat.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

40. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 25th October apprehends that the proposed legislation to legalise transfers of occupancy holdings will have the effect of depriving cultivators of their lands and putting them into the hand of money-lenders. Again, the provision that landlords will be bound to register the names of buyers of occupancy holdings as owners of those holdings on receipt of a fourth of the purchase value or five times the annual rent of each holding concerned, will induce buyers of such holdings to have the purchase value written lower than the actual price in the sale-deed, and thus not only will the landlord be cheated of his due, but the Government also will be cheated of its stamp revenue.

DACCA PRAKASH  
Oct. 25th, 1914.

41. On the same subject the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th October writes:—

CHARU MIHIR,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

*Ibid.* If the Bill be passed in its present shape it will do a great wrong to landlords in certain respects. It is by no means desirable that the power of ratifying the transfer or separation of tenures should be in the hands of Revenue officers, for in our country such officers have not yet earned a name for impartiality and justice. The way in which the income-tax is assessed or settlement disputes are decided does not incline the public to put much faith in these officers. And the worst of it all is the fact that appeals against the decisions of the Revenue Officers are seldom successful. Under the proposed law the transfer of a *plot* will also mean the division of its rents. Most of the raiyats in this country are Musalmans; and as every Musalman has generally a large number of heirs, such division of rents will make it impossible for landowners to realise their rents. Again, although zamindars are bound to pay the Government revenue by a certain fixed day, they cannot realise rent from their raiyats in a similar way. In fact they have often to suffer



much difficulty in realising arrears of rents by having to sue their raiyats. Mahals paying less than Rs. 10 as Government revenue are not divided by the Collector; and we would suggest that a similar minimum should be fixed for the division of *jots* also.

BIRBHUMBASI,  
October 19th, 1914.

42. The *Birbhumbasi* [Rampur Hât] of the 29th October thinks that the proposed law concerning the transfer of occupancy rights will do much good to the raiyat while inflicting no loss on the zamindar.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

43. On the same subject the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November writes:—

*Ibid.*

The good intentions of Government may be admitted, but it is doubtful how such legislation as is proposed will do real good to the people. It is undeniable that since the Tenancy Act of 1835 fixed the occupancy rights of raiyats, the relations between them and their landlords have come to be somewhat unpleasant. The landlord has been a loser in many ways, by the action of the raiyat in encumbering his land in various ways. It acted as some check on the raiyat that he was so far without the legal right of transferring his holding. If this legal right is now conferred on him transfers of occupancy holdings will be more frequent than ever and the consequences will be incalculable.

BASUMATI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

44. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 31st October is glad that the Calcutta Trades Association has recently declared itself in favour of legislation against usury.

Unhappily there are some people in the country who in the name of freedom of contract oppose such legislation. That is not wise. The men who are driven to borrow at usurious rates of interest are not free agents at all at the time, they are slaves to necessity.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October is extremely glad that Government is advancing loans to all classes of cultivators within the Narayanganj subdivision and hopes that similar measures will be taken in other parts of the country to give relief to distressed cultivators.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October says:—

"The miserable condition of cultivators."

On account of the jute business cultivators have not been able to pay off the debts they incurred for raising the jute crops. Again, there has been no sufficient rainfall since the beginning of the war. It has not, therefore, been possible to raise a paddy crop in the jute fields. It is doubtful also whether the war will end before the sowing season next year, and even if it ends, cultivators will not be able to raise a crop for want of money. Mahajans will not advance money again, unless their old dues are paid. Thus the condition of the cultivators will become extremely miserable.

TRIPURA HITAIKHI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

47. The *Tripura Hitaiski* [Comilla] of the 21st October writes that the failure of the jute trade owing to the war has brought immense hardship upon the people of Tippera, and that severe famine awaits them. The people invite the Government's attention to the matter.

"Distress of cultivators."

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

48. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th October refers to the opposition made by the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce to the proposal of the Collector of Dacca to advance funds to certain raiyats in that district

The jute crisis in Eastern Bengal.

who have been hard hit by the cessation of the demand for jute caused by the present war. The attitude of the Chamber is not surprising, but is all the same saddening. The Chamber suggests that if any help is to be given to the raiyats, it should take the shape of relief works and the distribution of rice and not of cash. The fact is, that the members of the Chamber are interested in seeing that the raiyats are not supplied with cash so that they may purchase jute from them at the lowest possible rates. The merchants of the Chamber already hold large quantities of jute and if they can buy up further large quantities



from this year's outturn, the raiyats who cultivate jute will for years to come be completely under the thumb of the mahajan and the members of the Chamber. That certainly is a contingency which Government cannot help guarding against, for experience of the system of advances by which the indigo planters obtained a complete hold over the raiyats has abundantly shown its dangers.

49. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November speaks of the loss inflicted on raiyats in all parts of Bengal by the cessation of the demand for jute which has resulted from the war. From Contai, in Midnapore, for example, comes a report that jute which once sold for from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per maund, cannot now find a purchaser even for a rupee and a half of two rupees per maund. The raiyats who had sown jute counted on making some money this year, but fate is against them; they have been bitterly disappointed.

50. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 27th October writes that a blight known as "Lohagora" is destroying the paddy plants at Contai, Khejuri, Bhagavanpur, Herya, Ramnagar, Egra, Pataspur, etc., and that so far nothing has been done to prevent the mischief. The floods did no end of damage to the paddy crops in these places last year except those in the Sunderbans lot. But this time the blight is killing all the plants and the paper appeals to the Government to save the cultivators from the ruin that awaits them.

51. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 26th October reports that a severe famine has broken out in Pabna, and that in many villages people are living on aroids and vegetable marrow while in many others men have to starve. The paper appeals to the Government to arrange for famine relief without delay.

52. A correspondent of the *Pabna-Bogra Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 28th October says that severe distress prevails in the Bogra district. Little children are begging in public streets for a mouthful of food. Many people are not getting rice to eat even once every three days, and are living on herbs and vegetables. Government's help is urgently required to save the lives of the suffering people.

53. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th October writes:—  
Jute is the staple crop of Mymensingh, and so the failure of the jute trade owing to the war has brought great distress on the people of this district. A severe famine has broken out in the subdivision of Tangail and Jamalpur, and in the former there was for a time a great likelihood of shops being looted. Unless the Government help the people with loans they will die of starvation. This jute trade, we hope, will brighten up after a time.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. The *Prabasi* [Calcutta] for *Kartick*, 1321 B.S., under the heading noted in the margin holds out before the Bengali the example of the Japanese and the Armenians who, though they were very weak races, yet gradually changed their national character and grew up to be powerful nations. The Bengalis were once a maritime race and possessed a powerful navy. They should be appointed in the Indian Navy which the writer suggests should soon be formed. The writer also suggests that Bengali graduates should write in Bengali and publish at cheap prices histories of the world, as also Indian history depicting the bright features of the national character of the ancient Indians.

55. The *Education Gazette and Saptahik Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 30th October writes:—  
Germany expected that on the outbreak of war with England in Europe India would revolt. But a people revolt if only they are intensely discontented. But there is no discontent in India. Indians believe that as England has united to herself the conquered French in Canada and Dutch in South Africa by the grant of free institutions, so in time she will grant India also the full rights of British

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

NIHAR,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

SURAJ,  
Oct. 26th, 1914.

PABNA-BOGRA  
HITAISHI,  
Oct. 28th, 1914.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

PRABASI,  
Kartick, 1321, B.S.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
AND SAPTAHNIK  
VARTAVAHA,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.



citizenship. England is in India under a Divine dispensation to promote the scientific and industrial advancement of the country.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October writes:—

"The Indian's loyalty."

All Indians are now extremely sorry that they are unable to help England in the war by enlisting in the army in large numbers just as Englishmen are doing. It is the unfortunate and unfounded distrust of the British Government for the Indians, leading to the disarming of India which is now preventing the Indians from showing their courage and heroism on the battlefield. England is no doubt sufficiently powerful even without the help of the Indians, but there is no reason why her strength should not be still more increased. Had not the Indians been disarmed, England could in times of danger raise an army of 10 millions from amongst them, and then she could safely defy any enemy or enemies. There is absolutely no ground to apprehend that if the Indians get arms they will use them against the British. If Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have not rebelled against the English in spite of their being armed, there is no reason why India should do so if she gets arms. It is only because the Indians do not enjoy equal rights and privileges with other British subjects that there is so much agitation among them. But in fact no Indian desires to sever his connection with England. If England makes the Indians really her own, they will ever remain grateful and loyal to her. It is true, as Sir Valentine Chircl has said, that the Indians are heartily helping the English because they feel that the end of British rule in India will bring incalculable miseries on them. But is not that also the reason why the colonies are helping England? The entire British Empire has one interest in this connection. So if the loyalty of the colonies is not selfish, why should that of India be so? Truly, the Indians are thoroughly honest in their loyalty. Had it been merely lip-loyalty, it would not have manifested itself spontaneously from one end of India to the other. The Indians have fulfilled and will fulfil their duty as loyal subjects of His Britannic Majesty. In future, their sovereign and sovereign's race will trust them. It is their prayer that they may be given arms, taught the art of warfare and placed on an equal footing with other British subjects. If they cannot be trusted so much at the very outset, why not trust them with arms when their military service will be required by the State? When gradually they prove themselves worthy of the privilege of bearing arms at all times, that privilege may then be extended to them. We attach no value to the words of those who say that the Indians are cowards and are not capable of bearing arms. Is it not wrong to take to task a man, who is not allowed to enter into water, for not being able to swim?

In short, the present war proves that although England's strength is great, occasion may arise when it will be necessary to make it greater. If the Indians are taught the use of arms, England will always have a vast army behind her at a small cost. This will be beneficial to both the British Empire and the Indians. We hope that the matter will be seriously taken in hand after the conclusion of the war.

MUHAMMADI,  
Oct 30th, 1914.

57. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October has the following:—

"The *Nayak* contradicted."

Our contemporary the *Nayak*, who is a skilled hand at spreading rumours, has recently published an article under the heading "Penny-wise, pound foolish" (*vide* Report on Indian newspapers and periodicals in Bengal of the 31st October, paragraph 63) in which an incorrect statement has been made regarding the Mussalmans of Bengal. The paper avers that in a large number of villages the Musalman inhabitants are under the impression that India has passed under German rule, and that the fact will be proclaimed publicly as soon as the German Emperor embraces the Islam religion. We protest against the libel which the *Nayak* has cast upon Musalmans. It is certain English journals which are responsible for the rumour of the German Emperor becoming a Muhammadan. The sight of a few feathers is now enough material with which to spin a yarn about swarms of birds. True, all sorts of rumours are being circulated everywhere, but why have the *Nayak's* attacks been levelled against Hindus, Thanis and Musalmans particularly? Our contemporary should also keep himself well informed about the rumours which have their origin in the drawing-rooms of "Babus" and the political rendezvous of these estimable folk who style themselves "Misters."



58. In referring to the outbreak of war with Turkey, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd November addresses the following remarks to its Moslem fellow-subjects:—

"The Mussalmans."  
Their position is the same as ours. As with us, except Bengal, they have no other home, and like ourselves they too are subjects of Britain, bound to her both by conventional and religious ties. Indeed, they are more indebted to the English than we are. So when our King-Emperor is at war with the Sultan, it will not do any longer to acknowledge the Badshah of Roum as *Khalifa* and read the *Khutba* for his welfare every Friday in the mosques. An enemy of a sovereign is an enemy of his subjects also. And an enemy should be treated as such and the subjects of an enemy should also be treated as enemies. Sixty or seventy years ago, no Indian Musalman had anything at all to do with the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan has now come to be greatly believed in by Indian Musalmans for the three reasons given below:—

(1) After 1857, when the Emperor of Delhi ceased to be, a number of Maulvis and Maulanas gave a *Fatwa* in favour of the *Khutba* being read in the mosques in the name of the Sultan of Turkey.

(2) During the *Wahabi* revolt in India, it was from the lips of the Wahabees that Indian Moslems first learnt that the Sultan of Turkey was *Khalifa* of all Moslems. Since then the Turkish Sultan has continued enjoying that dignity.

(3) The *Hedjas* pilgrimage is now easily performed, and the hundred thousand Moslems who go to Arabia every year for this purpose, on their return, talk of the Sultan and Turkey in every home and generally glorify his name.

Before the Sepoy Mutiny, the *Khutba* used to be read in the name of provincial nawabs like the Nawab of Murshidabad, Oudh, etc. Even now in Moslem Feudatory States the *Khutba* is read in the name of the local ruler, like the Begum of Bhopal, the Nizam of Hyderabad, etc. There is no mention of the Sultan of Turkey made there. At the present time the English are the supreme rulers of India, and all Indians, Hindu or Moslem, pay taxes to them, and are bound by their laws. So it behoves us all to pray for their welfare. Unless we do this, we shall incur sin and also possibly legal penalties.

59. The following is taken from a contributed article under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 3rd October over the signature of Nurul Hossain Kasimpuri:—

"British rule in India and Mussalmans."

When the Moghal Empire was being destroyed by internal dissensions and the rising of the Maharattas, the Almighty in His mercy sent the English, whose name stands for righteousness, equality and justice, to protect the Mussalmans of India and their religion. But for this timely help the very name of Mussalmans would have been wiped off from India, idolatrous rites would have been performed in musjids, and the Hindus would have treated the Mussalmans in the same way as they had treated the aboriginal inhabitants of India.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October writes:—

The meaning of victory.

Many people ask us which of the two sides in the present war is losing and which is winning. To speak the truth, we do not understand much about losing or winning. If to get a check means defeat, then both sides are losing; for both of them are being driven back more or less. And if victory means a continuance of the ability to fight and defend one's capital then both the sides are winning, for so far none of them has been able to overcome the other or to enter the other's capital. Personally speaking, we are too humble to aspire to be well-informed about success or defeat. But this much you can say, that a sort of a wrestling match is being played and that the party with the longer wind will win the day. You should think that Germany is short-winded and that England has the better stamina of the two.

61. "Old man" writes sarcastically as follows in the *Hitavadi* of the 30th October:—

"Old man's sayings" about the war.

Germany has conquered Antwerp, the best fortified town in Europe, in two days, instead of

NAYAK.  
Nov. 3rd, 1914.

ISLAM RAVI.  
Oct. 23rd, 1914.

BANGAVASI.  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

HITAVADI.  
Oct. 30th, 1914.



in three months as every one expected. How boorish and barbarous? What insolence to disregard the expectation of the whole world?

Another instance of Germany's barbarity is that she is not allowing her people to suffer from the war. The authorities in Berlin have issued an order that any shop charging high prices for its articles will be closed, and this order has even been carried out in some cases.

England is paying the price of her activities for making Germany and France love each other.

Two German warships have sunk 30 or 32 of our ships. Calculate if 6,000 ships lose 30 or 32, how much does one ship lose? The result of this calculation will show how little loss Germany has been able to inflict on us.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

62. Referring to the *Emden's* raids, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th October says that so far only twenty-seven out of nearly four thousand British merchant

The *Emden* raids.

vessels have been destroyed. This loss is insignificant no doubt, but accustomed as the people of this country have always been to a peaceful life under British rule, the least sign of a breach of that peace is apt to frighten them. However, we may hope that the seas will now be rendered absolutely safe.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

63. The raids of the *Emden*, writes the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 27th October, will soon be stopped.

*Ibid.*

70 warships have been sent after the nine German cruisers which are infesting the seas.

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

64. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th October fully approves of the formation of a Field Ambulance Corps by the

"The Indian Field Ambulance Corps."

Indian students resident in England. Since English students are enlisting as soldiers it is but

proper that Indian students, who belong to a country which constitutes a most important asset of the British Empire, should also go to the front. Indians, concludes the paper, want to be equals of the English in everything, and so they (the Indians) are ready to share with the English the responsibility that has fallen upon the latter's shoulders.

BANGAVASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

65. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October writes:—

Indian troops in the war.

The cold weather is close at hand, and when the ground is covered with snow and the sun hidden by thick fog, the privations of the troops engaged in the war in Europe will be quite awful. To add to the horrors of the situation, the wounded will in many cases be devoured by hungry wolves. The rigours of the European winter will inflict no end of suffering on the Indian soldiers who have been sent to the front, and so elaborate arrangements are being made in England to provide them with plenty of warm clothing and a fund has been opened for this purpose. The gift of warm clothing in a cold country is an act of equal merit to the giving away of drinking water in a warm country.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

66. It has become almost impossible, writes the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th October, to get the truth about the war,

War news.

and whatever news we get is always disconnected. We were first told that the Indian contingent had been taking part in the fighting. Later on the Press Bureau contradicted this news and said that the Indian troops had been quartered at some French town and held as a reserve force. Shortly after a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* published an account of a splendid charge by the Bengal Lancers, alleged to be given by an eye-witness. We find no reason for disbelieving this report, though it cannot be reconciled with the news given by the Press Bureau. Indeed, it is difficult to discriminate true news from false.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 26th, 1914.

67. The following is taken from an article which appeared in the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] under the heading

"Terrible battle-field."

"Terrible battle-field:—"

Telegrams dated the 21st October state that Germany has occupied Ostend and that the line of the German Army now extends from La Basse through Lille up to Ostend. The next day's telegrams tell us that the German forces have attacked Armentieres. It is, therefore, evident that in spite of Germany's Army being reinforced by fresh troops, both of her own and of



Austria, she is not able to do anything, and that the Allies are resisting her progress desperately.

68. In an article under the marginally-noted heading the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th October writes:—  
 "Fierce fighting on the Franco-Belgian frontier. The arrival of Indian troops at the front has made it clear to everybody that while Germany is now compelled to employ untrained troops, England's army is as vast as it is well-trained and equipped."

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 29th 1914.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October writes:—  
 A reported German victory. A German official *communiqué* says that the Germans captured 2,000 British soldiers and a few machine guns west of Lille.

HITAVADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

70. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 31st October, referring to the recent occupation of Valona by Italian troops, remarks:—  
 Italy and the war.

BASUMATI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

This will make it impossible for the Austrian warships to leave the Adriatic Sea. Italy had an engagement with Austria not to interfere with Albania and that engagement is now broken. Italy has been told that France and her Allies have no objection to her occupying Valona. If that is so, it means that indirectly Italy is joining the Allies. We believe it behoves Italy now openly to side with the Allies and seek to crush Germany. That will bring this sinful struggle to an early end and restore peace to the world.

71. The *Education Gazette and Saptahik Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 23rd October writes:—

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
AND SAPTAHIK  
VARTAVAHA,  
Oct. 23rd, 1914.

War with Turkey. Turkey has no business to join in the present war. One could understand that she had an end to serve if, after husbanding her resources for some years, she made an attack on Bulgaria. By fighting against England and Russia, she can gain nothing in the way of territory, and she is sure to sustain a defeat. She will lose her tribute from Egypt and lose Constantinople also. It may be that England and Russia will quarrel over the possession of Constantinople, and that may injure England and Russia; but Turkey herself stands to gain nothing thereby.

72. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th October has the following:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

Italy's neutrality. Italy's neutrality is perhaps going to be broken. Italy has recently sent some warships to Valona in Albania and landed a number of troops there. It will thus be impossible for Austrian warships to come to the Mediterranean Sea. There was an understanding between Italy and Austria that neither of them would interfere with the administration of Albania, and Italy has now broken the treaty. Italy is, of course, occupying Valona under the plea of maintaining the neutrality of Albania, but she is violating her treaty with Austria by doing so. M. Delcassé is reported to have said that England, France and Russia will not object to Italy occupying the main seaport of Albania. We may, therefore, presume that Italy will side with the Allies, at least indirectly. Italy should not stand upon ceremony any more, but openly join the Allies without any more delay, so that Germany may be crushed, this unrighteous war brought to an end, and peace restored to the world.

73. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st November says that since the breaking out of the war all international laws have become mere dead letters. There is chaos everywhere and every one is acting at his own sweet will and pleasure and there is nobody to prevent them from doing so. Taking advantage of the situation, Italy and Greece have in direct contravention of the treaty begun a new movement of their own.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Nov. 1st, 1914.

A new trouble. Italy had cast wistful eyes on Duraja and Valona on the Adriatic at the time of the Balkan war. She was unable to fulfil her ambition at that moment. Now she has got an opportunity to do that and has taken possession of Valona and appointed her own police. Italy has done this against the wishes of Austria. The Allied Powers will not prevent Italy from doing this as it is against Austrian interests. Therefore, one ought to conclude from this that Valona will remain in the possession of Italy.



If Italy now proceeds to annex Duraja then Albanian independence will be jeopardised. The present political situation leads one to think that the movements of Greece in Epirus and of Italy in Valona presage the partition of Albania. Montenegro will take possession of Scutari. Over the possession of Durajo, on which Serbia has a most watchful eye, there may be a war with Italy. This may keep Italy away from that place.

The conclusion at which one arrives is that the European war is going to bring the Balkan States more happiness than what befell them after the Balkan war. Italy is also getting the reward of her neutrality. It is going to get possession of Valona without any opposition.

DAINIK  
CHANDRIKA,  
Nov. 3rd, 1914.

74. History, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd November, bears undisputed evidence of England's long friendship with Turkey. Many a time has England rescued Turkey from great difficulties, and even the other day it was England who prevented the Balkan Allies from annexing the most valuable limbs of Turkey. To-day Turkey has forgotten this old friendship and made war on England, at the instigation of Germany. England is sorry for this. And we, England's subjects, including Musalman subjects, are also extremely sorry. The loyalty of Indian Musalmans is well-known throughout the world. We hope that they will realise the real state of things from the *communiqué* issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, and we firmly believe that no secret emissaries from Turkey will be able to poison the minds of Indian Musalmans against the British Government.

CALCUTTA  
SAMACHAR,  
Nov. 3rd, 1914.

75. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 3rd November says:—  
England has ever been a friend of Turkey since the consolidation of British rule in India. She has been respecting the Sultan of Turkey as he is looked upon as a Khalifa by the Sunni Moslems of India. England and France even went to war with Russia for the preservation of Turkey. During the last Balkan war England had to keep herself neutral on account of political exigencies. Even then England interfered when Bulgaria reached the Chatalza lines, and saved Turkey from destruction. The neutral attitude of England was resented in Turkey, and since then she has made herself a puppet in the hands of Germany and that veiled hostility towards England has now laid itself bare.

It appears that the words of Skobelof, the eminent Russian statesman, are going to come true. He said: "When England will become an ally of Russia and Turkey will go to war with England, then the opportunity for Russia to conquer Constantinople will arrive." We find seven Powers have ranged themselves against Germany and Austria. Will Turkey be able to withstand their attack? It would be an impossible task for her.

Hindus of all castes and creeds have offered themselves heart and soul to the British. It is gratifying that educated Musalmans are also firm in their loyalty to Britain. Sensible Musalmans are aware that they are the subjects of Britain and that in her welfare is their welfare.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Oct. 29th 1914.

76. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 29th October says:—  
Nowadays a game of "blind man's buff" is being played with Turkey. Turkey is threatening to attack Russia with the help of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*. She is supplying provisions to Germany through Roumania and at the same time declaring her neutrality. On the other hand, Greece is preparing for taking possession of Epirus and Italy is endeavouring to take the port of Valona for herself. If Valona comes into the possession of Italy, then Albania will automatically become hers. Let us see how long Turkey will under these circumstances remain neutral.

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

77. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th October writes:—  
The British Ambassador asked the Turkish Government to expel the German crews from the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*, but the Turkish Government has declined to accede to that request.

Germany requested the Sultan of Turkey to join her in the war, and the Sultan has replied that he will remain neutral.



It is true that the Sultan has not actually joined in the war, but he is practically assisting Germany.

78. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th October says:—

French forces kept in reserve. Everybody felt surprised that France was unable to drive away the Germans in spite of the 40 lakhs of soldiers that she has and the assistance which she has received from England. But this surprise has to some extent been diminished by the account given by the *Times* correspondent, who says that France will use all her forces in time. From this it is clear that a very small number of French soldiers are taking part in the war. When arms and ammunition have been provided in adequate quantities the whole of the French force will fall upon Germany and then the real war will commence. We hope to hear this good news next month.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

79. If it is true, writes the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 27th October, that German soldiers have boasted to an Englishman, a correspondent to an English newspaper, of their determination to invade England,

"Rumours of the war." —  
Invasion of England.

one may be sure that they will never invade or be able to invade that country. For secrecy of designs is the prime necessity in a War Office and it is impossible for ordinary soldiers to know to what ultimate end they are being led by their superiors. Most probably the correspondent referred to above heard some rumours while he stayed in the vicinity of Ghent, and based his correspondence on them.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 27th, 1914.

80. Referring to the Kaiser's dream of conquering the White Cliffs of Dover, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th October says:—

The Kaiser's hope of invading England.

The German army in Belgium is striving hard to capture Calais. Even if it succeeds in this effort, it is not possible that shells from Calais could reach Dover. Besides this, there are strong units of the British Navy stationed at Southampton and Portsmouth. These will undoubtedly bombard and destroy the German Army advancing on Calais. Already British warships are bombarding the German right wing at Ostend and Nieuport. The German Navy is at yet conspicuous by its absence from the field of action. If it is hiding itself in the Baltic Sea, it must be understood that Germany feels her naval weakness. Thus the Kaiser's hope of invading England is nothing but a madman's dream.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 28th, 1914.

81. The *Bangarasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st October says:—

Lord Curzon and other lovers of big talk.

Lord Curzon said that Gurkhas will dance in the gardens of Potsdam, and a Rajput will sit on the jewelled throne in the Royal palace in Berlin and make the Kaiser salaam him, and so forth. In reply, a German has said that they shall very soon conquer England, and so forth. There is a class of people in every country who find great pleasure in such irresponsible speaking which, instead of doing any good to the cause they advocate, merely brings useless troubles on responsible persons. Let them say whatever they like. But why should people make the world laugh and themselves ridiculous by wiring their words all around?

BANGARASI,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

82. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November, discussing the question of the war, writes:—

"How long will war continue?"

Some time ago Lord Kitchner spoke in Parliament in a sense which suggested that the war would last for some time. Lord Curzon too has spoken in similar strain. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George hold the same view, to judge from their public utterances.

But there are distinguished economists who hold utterly different opinions. One of them has pointed out that the funds at Germany's command to carry on the war will be exhausted before a year is out. Another has calculated that each soldier on the field and soldier on the sea costs Rs. 15 per diem, and this means a daily cost of 6½ crores of rupees. To this should be added a crore and a half for war material used up every day. Such an inordinate expenditure cannot be faced for long by any of the Powers engaged.

Yet another class of people pin their faith on astrologers. Zadkiel, they say, has foretold but a short duration to this war.

Let us see which of all these prophets is proved to be the true one.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.



DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

83. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 31st October writes:—

The war.

Many people ask how long the war will last. They forget that so far no party has gained or has shown signs of gaining any decisive success. In fact, the war has only just begun. Germany made at first a determined attempt to march to Paris, and the Allies were then unprepared to meet her. Nevertheless, the unique generalship of Field-Marshal French and the skill and rare bravery of his soldiers succeeded in checking the German advance and in gradually forcing the Kaiser's army back. Indeed, Germany cannot possibly fight France and Russia together successfully. She has lost immensely in men and money during the last three months, her foreign trade has been stopped and her soldiers are downhearted because of the failure of the march to Paris. Unless she gains some success promptly internal troubles are likely to ensue. Germany imagines that with the advent of winter and foggy skies, her submarines will have a better chance than now of inflicting damage on the British Navy. Well, people expect many things, but all expectations are not fulfilled. We believe that the war will be finished by September next year.

NAYAK,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

84. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November, discussing the progress of the war, writes:—

"Discussing the war."

It is now clear that the German forces are falling back. They are now 150 or 200 miles away from Paris which they had at one time almost reached. And it does not seem to be a strategic move to the rear, for they are fighting every inch of their ground. It seems that in the beginning of the struggle the English and the French had to retreat before the Germans because they were unprepared for the war. Of course, it may be said that it was the duty of these Powers to be prepared for self-defence, but then, preparing for defending one's own country and preparing for attacking another's country are two different things; and while France was content with measures to defend her own frontiers, Germany was scheming to attack her neighbours. Thus English troops at the front were all this time comparatively few in numbers witness the repeated calls from Field-Marshal French for more men.

This war is not going to end soon. The temper of the English people is such that they will not cease from fighting till the German is down on his knee. They are not people to submit tamely to the enemy. They are such an excessively proud race that they will not cease from opposition until they have carried their point. They fought for 15 years to bring Napoleon down on his knees. Since then their resources have immeasurably increased. They will therefore never accept defeat—they cannot do so. And they have a knack of quickly finding out and rectifying their weakness. As for the French, they are luxurious and intelligent and it takes time to stir them up. Sooner or later, however, they are bound to be roused, and when they are once roused, they will fight like lions. But they are lacking in backbone, they are accustomed to defeat and disgrace. Germany too had to suffer disgrace and defeat at the hands of Napoleon. But England has always held her head high for very many centuries.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Oct. 28th, 1914.

85. When the war began, writes the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the

"Effects of modern warfare"—  
Food-supply in Germany.

28th October, we heard that if it continued a few months famine would appear in Germany and then she would be obliged to sue for peace. Now we hear that she has got a bumper harvest which will supply her with food for at least a year. There is, therefore, very little chance of peace being soon established.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 28th, 1914.

86. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th October refers to the

"Lectures about the war."

recent scheme of the Governments of Madras and Bombay of arranging for a series of public lectures to educate the masses about the origin and progress of the war, and remarks:—

We do not think these lectures can tell us anything more than the vernacular papers are doing every day. The effects of this scheme, if adopted, will be the same as that of the subsidised journal.



87. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

"The *Englishman's* devotion to Krishna." and begun to revere the *Gita*. In an editorial note on the 29th October it wrote that "to the Hindu moralist and politician of the present day, the message of the *Gita*, addressed 5,000 years ago, has its own application to the present war. It is in fact the belief of the average Hindu that such a war was bound to come sooner or later in Europe, for, says Krishna: 'In all epochs, whenever righteousness is overcome and unrighteousness triumphs over the earth, I incarnate myself for the destruction of the evil-doers and the protection of the innocent.' And the devout Hindu believes that this war is a divine ordering of things for the purging of insolence and unrighteousness from the face of armament and force ridden Europe and for the establishment of righteousness in the counsels of Europe and nations." The belief of all orthodox Hindus in the inherent truth of this message will not be affected by the fact that it is the *Englishman* who utters it on the present occasion. But the question arises, whom are we to take as the incarnation of Sri Krishna in the present war? All the Powers are engaged in this war, and all of them have been guilty more or less of oppression, as their histories testify. Which of them, then, are we to consider as seeking to establish the kingdom of righteousness on earth? The *avatar* spoken of in the *Gita*, who incarnates himself from time to time to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, does not seek to kill men for his own selfish interests, for the aggrandisement of his own State. His one aim is to establish the kingdom of righteousness on earth. If we ascribe to any of the sovereigns engaged in the present war the rôle of that incarnation, we shall only be belittling the glory of the ideal held up by our *shastras*. We can never do that in spite of all the persuasions of the *Englishman*.

Take the German Emperor, for instance. He has displayed wonderful bravery and skill as a soldier; he has won a number of victories; by his unique talents and perseverance he has promoted the material and scientific progress of his country. But if he has done all this, he has also been guilty of an arrogance which is intolerable. He is fighting not to uphold justice and peace. On the other hand, he is striking at the roots of the cause of peace and progress; and his soldiers are laying desolate peaceful village homes.

As for Belgium, she is, of course, bravely fighting for her independence, but with poor success. Moreover, some years ago she was guilty of hideous inhuman outrages on the Negroes in Congo territory, and probably her present fate is but retributive justice for those outrages.

As for the Czar of Russia, though ruling over half the earth, his land-hunger is not yet satiated. And the extension of Russian dominion has not certainly meant the advancement of progress and peace.

France, too, though once the home of liberty, equality and fraternity, now lies wallowing in sensuous luxury; on specious economic pretexts, she has developed a vile system of sexual union without the responsibilities of child-bearing.

There remains only our King-Emperor, seated on the golden throne of the dignity, of justice and of righteousness. He has really been compelled to take up arms against Germany because he was unable to put up with her insolence; he is risking his life in fighting for the defence of freedom. Is it to him then that the message of the *Gita* applies—"In all epochs I incarnate myself for the protection of the innocent and the destruction of the evil-doers and the establishment of righteousness?"

88. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October is very glad to find that in spite of the great difficulty with which the Islam Mission is now faced on account of the war

MUHAMMADI,  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

"The Islam Mission." in Europe, the Bengal Branch of the Mission is going to publish a number of books, viz: "The Padre's Mistakes," "Jesus of Nazareth," "Worthlessness of Christianity," "The Padre and his three disciples," "The Teachings of Islam" (Part I), etc. The friends of the Mission, says the paper, will be happy to learn that Shah Abdulla Saheb has joined the institution. The Shah Saheb is the son of a Christian missionary and was himself a Christian preacher. But finding that the Christian religion had no foundation in truth, he adopted Islam about 14 years ago. He will now work for the Islam Mission.



MUHAMMADI.  
Oct. 30th, 1914

89. Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ulema-i-Bangala, writes as follows in the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October:—

"Appeal for subscriptions to the Islam Mission Fund."

Our readers are well aware of the working of the Islam Mission. The organisers of the Mission are working cool-headedly and yet steadily for the accomplishment of a noble ideal, keeping in mind the fact that they have to fight against a powerful enemy. The members of the Mission are giving of their best and spending all their money for its welfare, and we are very glad to find that our Musalman brethren are all helping the Mission as best they can. Their zeal and their kind help have infused a new life into the Mission which has thus gained no inconsiderable power and influence. The Mission has now passed through the preparatory stage, and it is now time for it to act. But its activity must be maintained with money, and we appeal to all Musalmans in Bengal to help the noble cause with funds. The Id-uz-zuha festival is close at hand, and we hope that no true Musalman will forget the Mission on an occasion like this. Many people give away the skins of the animals sacrificed on the day of the Id-uz-zuha; and it will not certainly be too much to expect that they will give something to the funds of the Islam Mission. The *Muhammadi* is read by at least 25,000 Musalmans, and we appeal to every one of them to do what he can for furthering the welfare of the Islam Mission. Even an hour a day will do much. We also appeal to our young men to come forward and work for the Mission.

MUHAMMADI.  
Oct. 30th, 1914.

90. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 30th October heartily thanks the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad for taking in a number of Maulvis who are well-versed in Arabic and Persian as honorary members of the institution. The Maulvis will be able to do much for their mother-tongue, the Bengali language, and the paper hopes that a large number of them will enlist themselves as members of the Parishad.

HINDI BANGAVASI.  
Nov. 2nd, 1914.

91. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd November says:—

War in Tibet.

Three years ago, when the Dalai Lama came to India after his flight from Tibet, his Commander-in-Chief Duraj also came to India. Information was received on the 23rd October at Kalimpong, Darjeeling, that the Commander-in-Chief Duraj has been captured by the Chinese soldiers and flayed alive up to his loins, and his hands cut off. If this be true, then it must be said that the Chinese soldiers have treated Duraj inhumanly. It is also reported at Kalimpong that the Chinese are about 18 miles from Lhasa. Is Tibet going to be a Chinese possession once more?

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA  
O-ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Oct. 29th, 1914.

92. *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th October writes:—

The prospects of educated youths in Bengal.

There is a rumour that the District Administration Committee have reported that the agitation about educated youths in Bengal being faced with a difficult economic situation is unfounded. It is not known whether this rumour is true. If it is, it is a pity that the committee have taken such a view. Let them look around and they will find that among the respectable middle classes, for one man earning a livelihood, there are at least two without any income. Moreover, families are growing in number and expenses are going up, while prices too are rising. Incomes are not increasing proportionately.

Statistics may perhaps prove that a *bhadralog* in Bengal earns as much as Rs. 25 or 30 per month. But such an income does not go far in these days. With the utmost difficulty one can pay one's daily expenses with such an income, but there is nothing to spare to meet sudden emergencies. How few of the educated youths turned out each year by the University succeed in getting appointments suited to their talents? Government posts are limited in number, and trade and agriculture are utterly closed to them. The professions too are getting overcrowded. It is said that the middle classes in England are in a similar predicament. But there are more avenues of employment open to them than to our youths. There is the whole British Empire open to them, whereas Bengalis are restricted to Bengal alone. Of course, outside Bengal our youths can secure some kind of employment, but



that is humble employment at best and does not enable respectable people to lead lives suitable to their position. The fact that our educated youths now-a-days refuse to marry show how keenly they feel the financial pinch. It behoves Government to take steps to find suitable employment for our educated youths. The present war gives them an opportunity of starting small industries which may be utilized to solve this problem.

93. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 20th October approves of the decision of the Madras Moslem League and of the All-India Moslem League to suspend their forthcoming annual meetings indefinitely. During this war complaints about internal political grievances had best not be made in public. When the war is over, our rulers will, of their own motion, attend to our grievances. Will not the Indian National Congress also similarly suspend its annual meeting this year?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 20th, 1914.

94. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st October in a vulgarly abusive paragraph says that its enemies have spread the rumour that the *Nayak* has been fined Rs. 2,000 and suppressed. The fact is that the *Nayak* did not appear for two days of the Jagaddhatri Puja.

NAYAK,  
Oct. 31st, 1914.

K. C. DE,

General Press Censor, Bengal.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 7th November, 1914.



[illegible]

over our interests of their own money. National Congress also must not and political grievances had best not be made annual elections indelible.

CONFIDENTIAL



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
Week ending Saturday, 7th November 1914.

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INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

Week ending 2nd Nov 1940

1834

...with the ... ..

VOL. XXXIII, NO. 1, JANUARY, 1960

1944

*[Faint, illegible markings]*



LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED  
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" (N.)	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine." (P.)	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52	600
10	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	300
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.) (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muham- madan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51	650
20	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrana- banik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	M. Bahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	300
29	"Reis and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 43	2,700

Note.—(i) (N.)—Newspapers.  
(P.)—Periodicals Magazine.  
(ii) Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.



LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGINEERS, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICIANS  
AND DEALERS WITH THEIR RESIDENCES AND OFFICES

(Listed in 1911)

No.	Name of Engineer, Mechanic or Electrician	Residence	Office
1	James H. ...	...	...
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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

638. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that Europeans had hitherto nothing but contempt for Indian troops. They were no match for the trained white soldiers,—that was the universal belief in Europe, and even England hesitated to employ them in the Boer war, lest perhaps they should have run away in an encounter with the Boers. The Germans were, of course, the foremost in entertaining a most contemptible opinion for the fighting powers of the Indians. The reader is aware how they insulted that valiant Rajput Prince, Sir Pertap Singh, in China by calling him a coolie. But apparently the Indian troops in France are now having their sweet revenge on the traducers of their character. The vivid descriptions, from more than one source, of the fine India cavalry charge, wired by Reuter on the 26th October, have filled every Indian heart with pride and glory. The charge was made by the Bengal Lancers at a most critical period. The Germans had been pressing the Allies hard all along the line and suddenly flung a brigade of infantry, supported by artillery, at a point where the Allies were most exhausted. The Germans were half way towards the trenches of the Allies when the Indians were brought up. As soon as they received the command, they rushed forward, cheered by the English and French soldiers, and swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind with their Indian war-cry and dispersed them right and left, killing a good many of the enemy, who then ran for their lives. The Indian Lancers pursued them for about a mile and were cheered all along the line when they returned. This brilliant feat has no doubt disillusionised the Germans of their opinion about the Indian troops. It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State for India has not sent an account of this glorious news to this country. If recruits had been enlisted from all Indian races and given a military training, India might have been able to furnish England with millions of soldiers fully the peers of the average white soldiers now engaged in the war.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
2nd Nov. 1914.

639. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the important Government *communiqué* on the reported hostile attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain and her Allies will certainly come to most Indians as an awful surprise. Dark rumours have been afloat for sometime past of Turkey's having joined Germany, but still everybody was hoping for the best. Nothing, however, can now prevent Turkey from being added to the list of belligerents in Europe. It seems most unfortunate that when Italy, in spite of her being one of the Triple Alliance, and as such more directly and vitally interested in the issues of the war, could yet preserve her neutrality, Turkey could not resist the sinister influences of Germany and should rush into the fray. As for India, the journal is sure this will not affect the loyalty of the proverbially loyal Muhammadans of India to the British throne. Already the better mind of the Indian Muslim community has denounced the unreasonable attitude of the Sultan, and the chorus of the *Bukr-Id* prayers for the success of the British arms is still ringing in the ears of the world.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
2nd Nov. 1914.

640. The recent statement made by the Viceroy in a *communiqué* regarding the attitude of Turkey will be read, observes the *Calcutta Budget*, with the keenest possible attention and anxiety by every educated person in India. The great European war has aroused interest and arrested attention in every part of the civilised world, but though India has so far been participating in it according to her place in the British Empire, it is not till now that she has had any cause for greater anxiety than the rest of the overseas dominions of His Majesty the King-Emperor. For some time past suspicions were aroused in the public mind as to the attitude of Turkey, and now that His Excellency Lord Hardinge has shown the recalcitrant attitude of Turkey and her German inclinations, his authoritative statement has caused not a little uneasiness.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.  
3rd Nov. 1914.



From the *communiqué* it appears that Turkey and Germany are together working their way towards the Suez Canal and Egypt, for Germany, it is well known, has for several years been trying to extend her influence into Persia. As India has a large Muhammadan population, which makes England the first Muhammadan power in the world, the attitude of Turkey naturally has greater interest for the people of India than for any one else. The journal, which is sure of the loyalty and devotion of the Muhammadans of India, still thinks the situation has become very much more complicated than before. Already Indian Muhammadans in every part of the Empire are sending messages to the Sublime Porte to remain the steadfast ally of his Britannic Majesty or at least to maintain strict neutrality. It is now time for Muhammadan leaders all over the land to come forward and assure the rulers of their staunch and unflinching loyalty. No half-measures and half-truths would avail at a juncture like this. In view of the manifold favours and concessions to Muhammadan sentiment which have been lavished on the community by the rulers, they cannot but now strengthen the hands of the British Government.

BENGALUR  
3rd Nov. 1914.

641. It is extremely unfortunate, the *Bengalee* thinks, that notwithstanding the efforts of Great Britain to prevent Turkey from taking sides in the present war, she has ultimately had to succumb to German influence. The British Empire justly claims to be the largest Mussalman Empire in the world, and the journal can very well realise the sorrow with which His Britannic Majesty had decide to draw his sword against the Sultan. But man proposes and God disposes. The paper hopes, however, that in view of the nationalistic sentiment, which has already got a very firm hold on the Indian Muhammadans, they will feel that there is no higher religion than to study the good of one's own country and will not suffer their attitude to be influenced by any other consideration. Now that England is fully alive to the necessity of conceding to India a higher status in the Councils of the Empire, pure self-interest, if nothing else, urges all Hindus and Muhammadans to remain faithful to the Empire of which they form by no means an insignificant unit. His Highness the Aga Khan has issued a reasonable appeal to his co-religionists not to be shaken in their loyalty by the action of Turkey, and the journal hopes that the wise counsel of the great Muhammadan leader will have the desired effect.

BENGALUR,  
4th Nov. 1914.

642. Referring to the Government of India's clear and luminous statement regarding the attitude of Turkey in this war, the *Bengalee* grieves to find that that attitude is one of hostility towards Great Britain and the Allies. It is learnt from the official statement that two or three torpedo-boats have raided the Russian port of Odessa and have damaged French and Russian steamships. Preparations are being made for the invasion of Egypt. The English Naval Commander-in-Chief in the service of the Porte has been dismissed. British subjects have been treated with unfriendliness in Bagdad and Mesopotamia by Turkish officials. Notwithstanding all these provocations, His Majesty's Government intimated that (1) if Turkish marines were substituted for the German crews in *Goeben* and *Breslau* (2) if British merchant shipping were not impeded, and (3) if Turkey would honourably carry out the duties of a neutral State, not only would all these illegalities and hostile acts be overlooked but that a solemn and written guarantee would be given that Great Britain would scrupulously respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Furthermore assurances were given that at the conclusion of peace, Great Britain would see that no conditions were laid down which would impair that independence and integrity and that economic conditions of a character favourable to Turkey would be obtained. The wise self-restraint of the British Government is conspicuous in all this; but the journal fears the signs and portents are all against Turkey remaining neutral and cannot help thinking that the Ottoman Empire is embarking upon a suicidal policy. The Muhammadans of India will deplore the decision of their spiritual Chief, but they will nevertheless remain firm in their allegiance to the Government with whose stability are bound up the prospects of Indian advancement of Hindus and Muhammadans alike.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

643. The feeling is growing keener and keener daily, writes the *Herald*, that the chaulkidari tax ought to be abolished; and there is nothing surprising in this. The villagers who pay this tax derive little benefit as they have no control over the work of the chaulkidars. Chaulkidars are not, as they should have been, servants of the villagers and responsible to them for their work, but are the servants of the Police Department and do the errands of the police, by neglecting of course their principal duty,—the nightwatch. Sir Rivers Thomson declared, while the Chaulkidari Bill was on the legislative anvil, that the policy of the Government was to leave as much of the business of the country to the people as was possible under the circumstances. But, for reasons best known to the authorities, this policy has been abandoned and chaulkidars are now a part of the regular constabulary force a policy which the Government did not approve of in 1869. The effect of the Chaulkidari Act has been to destroy the self-governing character of the village panchayet. The old custom was that the village headmen or the panchayet were chosen by the villagers themselves. These used to appoint the village chaulkidars, whose only duty was to keep watch at night. But the Chaulkidari Act provided that the members of the panchayet should be appointed by the District Magistrate instead of being elected by the villagers. True it is, there is a provision that the District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct the adult male rate-paying residents of any village to select the members, but this provision has never been given effect to. While the Chaulkidari Act provide that the panchayet should be appointed by the District Magistrate instead of being elected by the residents of the village, the regulations went much further and placed the chaulkidars entirely under the control of the police. The appointment of chaulkidars and daffadars now rests practically with the Police Department and not with the panchayet. Similarly the dismissal and punishment of chaulkidars do not lie with the panchayet; but with Government officers. The power of punishment is vested concurrently in the Superintendent of Police throughout the district and the Subdivisional Officers in their respective subdivisions. Rewards to chaulkidars are disbursed by the Police Department. More than half a crore of rupees are annually realised in the shape of this tax for the purpose of protecting the properties of the people, and a major portion of this money is contributed by the poor half-starved peasantry who have to earn every penny of it literally by the sweat of their brow. What a pity it is, if they get no substantial return of their hard-earned money. The time has certainly come when the panchayet system should be formed on an elective basis and entrusted with the conduct of police, education, sanitation, arbitration of disputes and other functions relating to the general well-being of the village. Chaulkidars should be placed under the control of the panchayet instead of under the police and the chaulkidari tax should be abolished altogether.

HAROLD,  
3rd Nov. 1914.

644. In calling prominent attention to a daring dakaiti attempted recently near the Khankhanapur railway station in a wealthy merchant's house, when Babu Sarat Chandra Datta, an energetic member of the District Association and a prominent *swadeshi* worker, accompanied by three other youths of the village turned up, and challenging the dakaitis with a revolver, succeeded in disbanding them, the *Bengalee* remarks that the outstanding lesson of the incident is what it has so often tried to enforce, but so far in vain. Here were four men, only one of whom was armed with a revolver, who were successful in driving away a gang of dakaitis, who, but for their unexpected appearance, would have decamped with a lot of booty. What the journal has so often urged and what it desires to repeat is that the Government should furnish firearms to selected persons and train them in their use. They would be useful in protecting the rural people against dakaitis, and what is still more important, they would act as a deterrent. When the dakaitis come to know that there are men scattered all over the rural area, provided with arms and trained in their use, they will

BENGALUR,  
3rd Nov. 1914.



be far more careful than they are at present in plying their trade. If in every considerable village or in every area open to the raids of the dakaits, a band of half-a-dozen men is formed, furnished with arms and trained in their use, these dakaities will soon be things of the past. Police advice is not the best advice in a matter of this kind. For the traditions of the police naturally enough are the traditions of suspicion. Courage, confidence in the people and statesmanship is what is needed; and have not recent events more than justified a policy of confidence?

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
31st Oct. 1914.

645. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that the Calcutta Improvement Trust has published an alternative scheme of what was commonly known as the Radha Bazar improvement scheme and was the sixth scheme formulated by the Trust. The original scheme, it will be remembered, was stoutly opposed not only by the thousands of traders whose business was threatened with extinction, but by the entire Indian public. The matter finally resolved itself into a race question, Indian papers opposing and Anglo-Indian papers supporting the scheme. However, the Trustees decided not to proceed with the scheme as originally prepared and have now issued an alternative scheme. Without considering in detail the new scheme and comparing it with the original one, the journal should like seriously to inquire whether the Trustees consider the present time an opportune one for proceeding with such a scheme. The public is aware that the Calcutta Improvement Trust is being maintained at public cost and that it must show some activity to justify its existence. Is it, however, in the interests of Calcutta that such a scheme should be taken in hand at present? It may be that the modified scheme is less open to opposition than the first. That can only be ascertained on a careful examination of the plan. At a cursory glance it may seem that an attempt has been made to interfere as little as possible with the business areas of Radha Bazar and China Bazar; but what is the urgency of publishing an alternative scheme just at this time and disturbing the mind of the large number of traders in this quarter of the city? Trade has been paralysed. Burra Bazar, the busiest centre of the trade of Calcutta, is almost silent and deserted. Marwaris have left in a body. Police vigilance has increased and volunteers with rifles are doing police duty in Burra Bazar. There are apprehensions of a disturbance of the public peace on account of the cessation of business and the desertion of many houses. The trade in Radha Bazar and the neighbourhood has suffered as severely as the trade in Burra Bazar. If the traders have not run away like the Marwaris of Burra Bazar it is because they belong to Calcutta and have nowhere to go to and will not move unless they are driven out from their places of business. Is it wise for any Corporation or Trust to disturb or dislocate the little business that is being done at present?

(h)—*General.*

TELEGRAPH,  
31st Oct. 1914.

646. Two names, those of Mr. Beatson-Bell and Mr. Stevenson-Moore have been suggested, writes the *Telegraph*, as likely successors to Sir William Duke as Vice-President and First Member of the Council. Both these officials have a bright record at their credit, though Mr. Beatson-Bell is just now not as popular as he was a few years back. Mr. Stevenson-Moore on the other hand is popular both with officials and the public. Not only does Mr. Stevenson-Moore try to be just; but he is genuinely sympathetic towards the people, which is no small recommendation at the present juncture. The journal would, therefore, be glad to see Mr. Stevenson-Moore installed in the place of Sir William Duke.

BENGALIN,  
1st Nov. 1914.

647. The *Bengales* writes that the fostering of the sugar industry in England is engaging a large measure of public attention. War, with all its evils, is in some respects a blessing in disguise. By stopping or limiting imports of one kind or other, it helps the growth of indigenous industries.



The movement that is perceptible in India, in which the attitude of the Government is so sympathetic, is making itself felt even in a larger measure in England. England used to depend for her sugar upon German and Austrian exports. The war has stopped them. The short supply was bound to tell heavily upon prices, and what is more, was likely to interfere with the consumption of one of the necessities of life. The Government took a heroic step. It invested £18,000,000 of public money in the purchase of sugar, and thus became the only buyer and the only seller of the commodity. The whole body of sugar-refiners, with praiseworthy patriotism, stood aside, and they agreed to buy the sugar from Government alone and to retail it at prescribed prices. But the matter did not stop here. There was a strong movement started in favour of home-grown sugar which would replace the German and Austrian imports. But why should there not be a similar movement here in India under Government patronage and superintendence for home-grown sugar in India? Let the Indian Government follow the example set by the British Government. They did not hesitate to become buyers and sellers and to spend £18,000,000 of public money to supply one of the necessities of life and to keep down prices. In Bengal a scheme has been formulated for reviving the sugar factory at Tarpur in the district of Jessore. The matter has already been brought to the notice of the authorities. Surely the Government should step in and see what it can do to help forward this or any other similar undertaking. The Government has done well in appointing a special officer to look after Indian industries. It is a practical manifestation of the interest which the Government feels in the development of the indigenous industries. But the people will look forward to actual results, to what is done and not what is proposed. Intentions are good; action is better. The Indian public would like to see beneficent intentions crowned with measures of lasting good to the people.

648. The *Indian Empire* writes that the authorities in England have been harping so much on the supreme necessity of checking free discussion of the movement of

INDIAN EMPIRE  
3rd Nov. 1914.

The Press Censorship. armies and the situation on the field of battle that most people, even in the country where liberty of the press has grown to historic importance, began to appreciate the fact that nothing should be done or said which is likely to embarrass the successful employment of British troops by land and by sea. But censorship is now being carried on with such rigid strictness, that uneasiness is being felt in different quarters and the censor's methods are openly criticised. The latest press regulations which have been put in force in England are considered unusually drastic and irritatingly unnecessary, and the dearth of correct news from the front as a result of this is considered rather too wise. Under these rules no newspaper correspondents are allowed within twenty miles of the Allies lines and no news must be published unless it is five days old. It is, indeed, hard for the public to be deprived of the news they are so anxiously awaiting, but there is no doubt that some sort of censorship is wise in a time of stress. The advantages of complete censorship are, indeed, appreciated by most people. Most apparently they are two. One is that untimely publication of the disposition of forces might aid our enemies on sea or on land. The other is that news, officially corrected and guaranteed from a reliable centre, is the best means of checking the circulation of irresponsible rumours. But the evil effect of the censorship should be taken into serious account too, and the complete strangulation of news distributing centres to-day is responsible for more false rumours than are likely to be published by an irresponsible press. These rumours breed in the silence and spread widely from lip to lip almost hourly. In India the spread of false rumours is producing ill-effects on the credulous minds of ignorant people, so much so that the Government of Bombay is devising schemes for itinerant lecturing on the events of the war and the Government of Burma is about to publish leaflets for distribution among ignorant people. The influence of the Press is not a light thing to tamper with in moments of great unrest like the present, and it behoves the powers dominating the situation to use it to the best advantage by supplying complete war news promptly, so that rumour-mongering may be suppressed with a promptitude and completeness which will ensure credence from the people.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd Nov. 1914.

649. Writing on the prevalence of malaria fever, the *Amrita Bazar*

The prevalence of malaria fever.

*Patrika* observes that Government has admitted that such anti-malarial measures which have hitherto been adopted, namely a crusade against mosquitoes, clearance of jungles and tanks, etc., have not proved successful, and, as a last resource, the sanitary authorities have fallen on the one familiar method as the means of remedy; and it is the extended use of quinine. Time will show the result of the experiment. And then quinine can at best be a prophylactic. So something else should be done to fight effectively the dreaded disease. It is now an admitted fact that obstruction of drainage is one of the chief causes of malaria. Then, good drinking water, like wholesome food, is essential for maintaining the normal level of health. But pray, how many villages in the interior enjoy this luxury? And what will quinine,—in fact all the medicines of the world—do to people whose natural resisting power has become undermined by living in a condition of semi-starvation as well as drinking diluted sewage? If the river Bhairab had been re-excavated—an estimate of its cost was actually submitted to the Bengal Government a few years ago,—malaria would have fled from a great part of the district, but the great cost stood in the way. The fact is, some of the measures needed to deal successfully with malaria are well-known, but are all a question of costs and no steps are taken in the direction. No wonder then that the disease shows no signs of abatement. Considerations like these would go to emphasise the unwisdom of embarking upon costly and unnecessary projects like the Delhi scheme, the districts partition scheme, and so forth.

BENGALUR,  
5th Nov. 1914.

650. It is high time, the *Bengalee* thinks, that the Government took up

The need of a territorial army for India.

seriously the question of organising a large Territorial Army or National Militia, after the model of the British Territorials, as these are not times when one can indulge in pleasant fancies and take refuge from obvious difficulties in flimsy make-believes. All should be prepared for a long period of war in Europe, which may even be extended to Asia at any moment; though at present there is no reason to believe that Persia will join Turkey in her war upon Russia, or that Afghanistan will be drawn into this conflict. But sometimes the unexpected also happens. Nobody thought, not at least until the Ottoman authorities took the two fugitive German cruisers under their protection, that Turkey would be lured into this fight. It is clear that none of the belligerents in the present war stand to lose as much as Turkey,—not even Germany herself in the event of defeat. But in spite of all this Turkey has joined the fray, and who knows who else will or will not do so. While hoping for the best therefore all should be fully prepared for the worst contingencies and complications that may arise, and one of the most urgent of these preparations is to increase the fighting strength of the country. Germany, with characteristic rancour and scant regard for truth, has already proclaimed to the world of the presence of the Japanese soldier doing police duties in India; but in face of the deep and growing conviction of the supreme value of the British connection for the future progress of the country, there never will be any need for Japan or anybody else to come and do police duties in India. But though Japan is not wanted for police work, who knows what complications may not arise in the North-Western frontiers out of the action of Turkey and from the unscrupulous intrigues of the agents of Germany, that may need the help of Japan for the protection of India. It would indeed be humiliating for Great Britain to invite the Japanese soldiery to pass through the provinces of India even as friendly helpers. Great Britain has gone out to help her allies. God forbid that any of these allies will ever be required to help her upon her own ground and within her own Empire. It is inconceivable that British statesmanship will ever submit to be helped by Japan except upon Indian waters. Still more if the sepoys are to be sent out to keep up the full numerical strength of the Indian unit in the European field, then, the only way to do it is to organise extensive recruiting in every Indian province, just as is being done in the United Kingdom, and thereby raise the fighting strength of the Indian Empire to the requisite standard. Not a day should be lost in doing this and these new recruits should be organised if not exclusively, at least in a very large proportion, into national militias or territorial forces.



651. To those who were still under the impression that the partition of Midnapur was necessary for a more efficient administration of the district, the report of the deputation that awaited on His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday last, ought, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, thinks, to have furnished a complete and convincing answer. The deputation was as thoroughly representative and capable of voicing the needs and grievances of all parts of the district as might be desired. It was composed of a retired District Magistrate as well as the leading public men of the district who, besides being intimately connected with its local self-government, always keep themselves in touch with all the strata of district life. And it was their unanimous and unqualified opinion that the present was by no means the proper time when such a measure should be carried out. The wind was taken out of the sail of the hackneyed official argument that small districts are better administered than big ones, by Mr. Agasti who averred that the fact of a district being small was no test that it should be better administered—a fact which he could testify to from his own personal knowledge and experience. It would be exhibiting the *ne plus ultra* of official obstinacy if this clear and firm expression of opinion from one of Mr. Agasti's position with his ripe experience of the administration of districts, both big and small, be trifled with. Much capital has likewise been sought to be made in official quarters of the position that it is only in small districts that a District Officer could mix freely with the people. This also both Messrs. Agasti and Datta effectively disposed of. "The solution of the question," in Mr. Agasti's opinion, "lay not in partitioning districts, but in selecting the right sort of men." Mr. Datta also affirmed that, "as regards giving greater facilities to District Officers to mix with the people, it was a question of temperament. The fact of partitioning a large district was not the remedy for inducing District Officers to mix freely with the people." One of the official fallacies, indeed, seems to be that whoever has "I. C. S." after his name is an ideal District Officer. His temperament and susceptibilities, his capacities and personal equation are, according to this argument, no factors to be reckoned with. So that whenever something goes wrong it is attributed to the size of the district, or even the fault of the people rather than the want of capacity, physical or moral, on the part of the official himself. If the size of the district indeed matters so much, how is it that in several big districts, names of District Officers who have rendered themselves highly popular by mixing freely with the people and ever lending a sympathetic ear to their grievances, are still remembered with love and gratitude? How is it, again, that in some of the small districts, some District Officers have proved notorious failures? The apologists for partition seem to forget that it is the men in a district and not the soil that is required to be governed. As the journal has repeatedly observed the complaints of inability to mix freely with the people is due to the fact that District Officers have been allowed to take upon themselves a large amount of petty and worrying duties of which they should be relieved by the Government. They would then have ample opportunities of mixing freely with the people, even in the largest districts. The Collector should be to the district what the Commissioner is to the Division. If this suggestion were adopted and carried out faithfully, it would, in the words of the Commission, "relieve the Collectors of much detailed work which they have now to perform" and no Collector worth the name would, under such a system, be entitled to object that he was not able freely to mix with the people. Lastly, comes that question of questions, viz., that of cost. Even a child can understand that if ever there was a critical moment in the history of the land in which the finances of the Government should be husbanded to the utmost, it is the present. Why then, the journal asks, launch a scheme, the necessity of which is not felt by those for whom it is ostensibly meant, and which is to absorb a large amount of money which might have been more profitably utilized to really useful and urgent purposes?

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Nov. 1914.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

652. The *Habul Matin* observes that the news of the outbreak of war between England and Turkey must cause considerable pain and anguish to the Islamic community in India. It will be looked upon as a calamity, the magnitude of which cannot be expressed in words. It will place the Indian Muhammadans and the war.

HABUL MATIN,  
6th Nov. 1914.



Moslems of India in a most delicate as well as critical position. There are moments in the life of a nation, when a false step mars its prospects for the future. The Moslems of India are at the present day brought face to face with such a crisis of grave magnitude, and it is a matter of life and death for them to examine their position from all points of view and settle their line of action. The religion of Islam is founded upon the idea of universal brotherhood, and it is absolutely necessary to have a link of connection between the different Islamic States of the world. The Sultan of Turkey is the custodian of the sacred shrines of Mecca and Medina and Mesopotamia and the green flag of Islam. He is the most powerful of all the Moslem rulers at the present day. He is looked upon as Khalifa by the vast majority of the Islamic population all over the world. The Moslems of India entertain the greatest reverence for the person of the Sultan. Prayers are offered for his welfare at every mosque in this country. That they take a warm interest in the prosperity of Turkey was proved by the enthusiastic demonstrations held during the recent wars in which the Sultan was engaged against Italy and the Balkan States. They were grateful to the British Government for its assistance during the Crimean war, and the Russian war of 1877. They acknowledge that England is the one Christian State which has shown real and genuine friendship towards Turkey. They never dreamt that there could possibly be any breach of friendship between the King-Emperor and the Sultan. They are grieved and shocked beyond expression at the outbreak of the war between England and Turkey. The Moslems of India have their duties as followers of the Islamic religion and loyal citizens of the British Empire. The question of the hour is—Is there any conflict between the two at the present crisis? Is the war caused by any difference in religions? Certainly not: the war is not a religious contest, but political in nature. It cannot be a religious contest because it is not a struggle between Christianity and Islam, but the alliance of Turkey with some Christian states against others of the same faith. Had it been a religious contest Turkey would have first attacked Germany instead of forming an alliance with her. On behalf of Turkey, it may be urged that up till now she has not moved against the British. Her attack was directed against Russia, her implacable foe. The Turkish people remember the sacrifices which England made in the past to save the integrity of their country. They cannot have any reason to entertain ill-feeling towards England. The influence of Germany persuaded Turkey to try and avenge her past wrong against Russia. It is the alliance between England and Russia which has led to this deplorable war. Even now the telegraphic reports represent the Grand Vizier as being very anxious to remain on terms of friendship with England. The rupture between England and Turkey is the result of the present alliance between England and Russia. As His Excellency the Viceroy has graciously observed the German intrigues have misled a certain party at Stamboul. The points at issue have nothing to do with Islamic religion. There have been wars between Turkey and other Islamic states at different times in the past, and in such cases the Moslem soldiers have not hesitated to remain loyal to their government and country. In the present crisis, which is secular and not religious in character, it is the paramount duty of the Moslems of India to be loyal to their government and country, and the journal is certain that they will not prove to be lukewarm and disloyal citizens of the Empire. The Moslems of India cannot be accused of breaking their faith to Islam by such a course of action. They have sent humble petitions to the Porte explaining their delicate position and praying that the Turkish Government should remain neutral. The ministers at Constantinople did not take the least notice of these earnest supplications. They have no right to complain if the Indian Moslems do their duty as the loyal subjects of their august Sovereign. The journal is prepared to give this assurance to Government that the community will remain true and obedient at this crisis. The official *communiqué* and the assurance that the sacred shrines will be protected have been a source of great comfort to the Muhammadans of India. They realise that the British Government strove to the utmost of their power to preserve peace. But the spirit of jingoism has been fomented at Constantinople by German intrigues, and all the laudable efforts of the British Government have proved futile. The paper earnestly hopes that Lord Hardinge will take into his confidence the representatives of the Islamic community and take steps to prevent any breach of the peace among the illiterate classes. The Moslem leaders will not betray



such confidence. The Sultan himself will not have the impudence to characterise it as a religious war for it will involve him in hostilities with his German allies. This will be apparent to the educated Moslems, but there is a danger of the actual facts being misrepresented among the illiterate people. The paper trusts that His Excellency the Viceroy will be graciously pleased to devise means with the Moslem leaders of the country to prevent the dissemination of any malicious reports and sinister doctrines. The journal would also earnestly request the leaders of the people to meet at a conference at an early date to discuss the situation and adopt suitable measures to prevent any disaster to the community at this critical juncture.

653. Turkey has thrown in her lot with Germany, very unwisely as the *Bengalee* thinks; but the great Muhammadan community in India, as was expected, remain firm in their allegiance to the British Government.

Indian Muhammadans and the war.

There is a feeling of sadness that Turkey should have committed this deplorable blunder, but there is no hesitation in making a clear and emphatic pronouncement as to what should be the duty of Indian Moslems in this crisis. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the premier Muhammadan Prince in India, has taken the lead and other Muhammadan leaders, including the Aga Khan, have followed his example. The representatives of the educated Muhammadan community have spoken out with unerring emphasis; and in India, as in all other countries, the uneducated masses follow their lead. Bengal is one of the largest Muhammadan provinces in India, and if the journal be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that a manifesto should be issued headed by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, and signed by the Nawab of Dacca, the Nawab of Bogra and one or two others, calling upon the Muhammadan community to listen to no sinister counsels, if any such should unfortunately be addressed to them, and to remain firm and steadfast in their loyalty to the Government of the King-Emperor. The lesson may be impressed at the Friday gatherings in the mosques. Muhammadans and Hindus alike are loyal to their leaders. Their sense of discipline is remarkable; and a manifesto such as this will have a marked influence for good.

654. The *Bengalee* thinks that the sedition of Colonel Maritz has no political significance, especially in view of the all-

The lesson from South Africa.

but unanimous support that General Botha has received from his own kith and kin in the South African Union. But it has considerable ethical significance; and his ignominious failure to create any tangible difficulty or difference in the situation in South Africa, does not affect this ethical significance of his revolt one way or the other. Colonel Maritz represents a very large body of sentiments, and a very widely prevalent tendency in every country and community. The man in the street is not usually a reflective person. He is much too often moved by his passing passions and ingrained prejudices. One does not expect differently from him either. The misfortune of nations and communities comes, however, through the appropriation of political leadership by men who in their sentiments and prejudices do not differ materially from the man in the street. This, indeed, is the danger of all modern democracies which have always a tendency to set popular leaders, whose popularity and leadership are both due to their identification with the passing passions of the multitude, in positions of great power and responsibility in the Government of their country. It would, thus, have been very easy for a man like Colonel Maritz, for instance, to have been placed in some high and responsible position in the administration of South Africa. In fact General Beyers, who clearly differed very little, so far as his mental and moral attitude was concerned, from Colonel Maritz, did occupy a very responsible office in the Union Government. And one shudders to think what the effect of his leadership would have been at this crisis not only to the new South African Union but to the Empire to which it belongs now. Fortunately for all concerned, the superior influence, character, and statesmanship of General Botha has saved a rather shaky situation in South Africa. One can well understand that popular passions in the Boer population of the Union, who could not have possibly wiped off the memories of the last Boer war, would have naturally supported the policy of neutrality which Beyers, and perhaps

BENGALUR,  
6th Nov. 1914.

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31st-Oct. 1914.



others also with him, seemed to favour. General Botha by refusing to be controlled in the discharge of his new responsibilities by the bitter memories of the past, has proved his title not only to a much superior statesmanship than what Maritz or Beyers or those who felt with them could ever claim, but has even shown a much loftier and more spiritual patriotism than what these narrow and prejudiced Boer nationalists could be credited with. Love of country, the highest and noblest love known to man, is oftentimes a blind impulse which frequently injures the very cause it seeks to advance. It frequently sacrifices the real good of the country to the passing sentiments of the people. It is far more exciting to cherish a sense of wrong than to strive for the establishment of the right which that wrong ignored or outraged. Revenge is sweeter than forgiveness. It is so, at least, to the masses everywhere. And there are people in every country who cannot resist the temptation of repaying an ancient kick should the opportunity for so doing come to them, even though by doing it they may run the risk of permanently crippling themselves by breaking their legs. Maritz clearly succumbed to this temptation.

BENGALIER,  
31st Oct. 1914.

655. The *Bengalee* learns from its London correspondent that an Indian Ambulance Corps is being formed in England, and that recruits are being enlisted and trained. Now if Indians can be recruited in England for an ambulance corps to serve with the Indian Expeditionary Force, the journal sees no reason why they should not be enlisted here for the same purpose to serve with the present or some future expeditionary force that may be sent out from this country? The war, according to Lord Kitchener, is likely to be a prolonged affair; and the Government may have to send out more Indian troops from this country. In any case there is no harm in getting ready an ambulance corps or more than one such corps for future service, recruited from the young men here. They will not be sent on service until they are actually required, but the formation of such corps will satisfy public opinion and gratify the eager aspiration for service to the Empire which has been so happily evoked. Not to satisfy this feeling is to create a sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd Nov. 1914.

656. How enormously poor the people of India are can be judged, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, from the income-tax returns of its various provinces. Take the case of Bengal, said to be the richest Presidency in India. Every man here, except a landholder and an agriculturist, who has an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and over, has to pay this tax. Nowhere in the world is the taxable income so low. In England all men having an annual income of less than Rs. 2,500 are exempt from the operation of the tax. But though persons in Bengal possessing even such small incomes per annum as Rs. 1,000, have to pay the tax, what does one find? The total amount of tax realized for 1913-14 was only Rs. 58,37,845! And yet no one having experience of the Income-tax Department, can accuse its officers of laxity. Here is another startling fact. Of the amount of income-tax collected last year, Calcutta contributed 42 lakhs and 12 thousand, and the rest of Bengal only 16 lakhs and 25 thousand. This proves that the number of people residing in mufasil districts of the Presidency who have an income of Rs. 1,000 and over per annum, is infinitesimally small. As a matter of fact, from the resolution of the local Government on the subject, it is seen that, apart from Calcutta, only one person in 1,448 of the population pays the income-tax. What can be a more palpable proof of the deep poverty of Bengal when it is considered that there is not more than one man among a population of 1,448 who has an income of Rs. 1,000 and over per annum?

BENGALIER,  
4th Nov. 1914

657. Commenting upon an article of the *Times* regarding the landing of the Indian troops at Marseilles, the *Bengalee* remarks that the article indicates a marvellous change in the attitude of the *Times*, and is symptomatic of the change in the conservative section of British public opinion. India, says the *Times*, is eager to play her part in the fray, because for the first time her warriors enter the battle-fields of Europe "upon terms of equality." It is this equal status, promised to India in the Queen's Proclamation,



that the people have been longing for. It is now within a measurable distance of vindication. Behind the spontaneous outburst of loyalty, unprecedented in the annals of any country, there is the fervent hope that this unique demonstration, will meet with its just recognition and its merited reward in the grant to the people of those civic rights which they long to enjoy. Equality of status is at the bottom of these rights, and the passion for equality, as the *Times* truly says, is "the crowning reason" which makes India's heart thrill with pride at the thought of India's participation in this war. The *Times* recognizes the fact that "one of the greatest tasks which lies before British statesmanship in this country is to attach India freely and fully as a component part of the Empire." India is to become a component part of the Empire and not to continue as an annexe or a dependency. And not only is India to be a component part of the Empire, but the nature of her connection is to be "free and full." She will be a "free" State as "a component part" of a federated Empire, in the full enjoyment of all the rights belonging to that status.

L. N. BIRD,  
*Special Assistant.*

11, CAMAC STREET ;  
CALCUTTA,  
*The 1st November 1914.*



1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 25

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